The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,987 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1887.

SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the S. S. "SUTLEJ," leaving 24th May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, PIRAEUS, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons. H.P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
PESHAWAR	3910 600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
SIAM	3041 500	W. J. Worcester	13th ,,
L CATHAY	2863 500	,, Ashdown	20th ,,
			TUESDAY.
M SUTLEJ	4191 700	A. H. Johnson	24th May
L BOKHARA	3944 500	C. R. Edwards	31st ,,
— ASSAM	3041 500	W. A. Wheler	7th June
L GUJRAT	3142 500	J. L. Parfitt	14th ,,
M AUSTRALIA	3651 600	R. F. Brenton	21st ,,
LOWDE	4121 800	E. M. Edmond	28th ,,
— NIZAM	2726 500	H. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4530 800	P. B. Andrews	12th ,,
ROHILLA	3.00 700	W. Barratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	on or About
ANCONA	3128 600	S. F. Cole	13th May.
RAVENNA	3372 700	A. H. Daniell	27th ,,
MALWA	2959 500	G. W. Aitkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3880 600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, April 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 30 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 600, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Steambooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th May	1st July. (a)
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	16th May.	
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	900	1st June.	24th July.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	10th Aug.*
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	30th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Singapore.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, At SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA, ...	4,000	13th May.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Gasoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 26, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	7th May.
POSEIDON	G. Hemich	4800	630	1st June.
TITANIA	,, Morse	4200	600	7th ,,
BERENICE	C. Stutega	3500	550	7th July.

Passengers are forwarded from Bombay to Brindisi every Saturday.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 320

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for this line leave TRIESTE on the 13th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
BERENICE	C. Stutega	3500	550	14th May

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Gasoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 1, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander	1887.
s. ASIA	3950	481	Capt. J. Craig	7th May.
s.s. HELGRAVIA	3960	530	Capt. G. C. Boothby	25th ,,
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	490	Capt. Wm. Russel	4th June.
s. PERSIA	3317	480	Capt. R. Hutchinson	30th ,,
s. ROUMANIA	3367	480	Capt. J. Harris	11th July.
s. ASIA	3950	480	Capt. J. Cruig	2nd Aug.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, April 25th, 1887.

CLAN LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE splendid s.s. CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on the 2nd June, and passages can now be secured. The saloon and state-rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

For rates of passage, cabin plans, &c., apply to

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE s.s. "METHLEY HALL" will sail for LIVERPOOL DIRECT on or about the 4th May.—

She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES & CO.,
Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL. Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of Major CHESNEY and Col. MALCOLMSON. Annas 8; postage 1 anna.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th May 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Mutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,586 tons, on MONDAY, 9th May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Sunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 11th May at 5 p.m. calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on MONDAY, the 16th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th May, at 5 p.m.
S.S. "KERBELA," 1,975 tons, on or about 4th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 4, 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE LATEST NOVELTY IN INKSTANDS.

THE "Vis-a-Vis" INKSTAND will open on either side without the trouble of turning round. Handsome Glass Reservoir, on highly polished Oak Stands, richly ornamented with gilt mounts. Suitable for Library, Study, or Office.

Rs. 15, Rs. 18, Rs. 20, Rs. 22, Rs. 27, and Rs. 30.

INKSTANDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
IN ELECTRO PLATE,
WHITE METAL,
OAK and GILT,
LEATHER COVERED,
GLASS, &c., &c.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW "ROYAL WRITING CABINET" REGISTERED.

MADE of British Oak, handsomely polished and neatly mounted with Nickel Silver mounts, the front falling down makes a convenient rest to write upon. Fitted with partitions for all sizes of Note Paper and Envelopes, Books, Journal, Ledger, Letters, &c., &c., Scissors, Ink Bottle, Stamp Box, Drawers, &c., &c., &c., the whole locking up into a Box 12½ by 7½ by 13½.

Rs. 70.

Ditto ditto larger size, 15 by 14½ by 10.
Rs. 100.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRASS FURNITURE FITTINGS.

CURTAIN POLES—
6 feet long, 2½ inches diameter, Rs. 12 each.
6 feet long, 2 inches diameter, Rs. 9 each.

BRASS FINIALS—
For 2 inch Pole, Rs. 6-8 pair; For 2½ inch Pole, Rs. 7-8 pair.

CURTAIN POLE BRACKETS—
2 in., Rs. 3-8 pair; 2½ in., Rs. 5-3 pair.

CURTAIN RINGS—
2 in., Rs. 5-8; 2½ in., Rs. 6-3, 3 in. Rs. 7-3 dozen.

CURTAIN TASSEL HOOKS—
Rs. 1-12 pair.

SAFETY HOOKS FOR CURTAINS—
12 as. per dozen.

HANDSOME CURTAIN CHAINS—
Single Wire, Treble Twist, Rs. 4-8 pair.
Round Fancy Wire, Rs. 4-8 pair.
Double Wire, Treble Plait, Rs. 9 pair.

RICHLY GILT CORNICE BORDERING—
14 inches wide, Rs. 4 per foot.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST ON APPLICATION.

WATSON AND CO.,
Esplanade Hotel, Bombay.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS,
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF
MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1882
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

Price List on Application.

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NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE
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IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
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THIS important branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India, and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, &c., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

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	For Plates. 6½ by 4½	6½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12.
Treacher's Square Long Focus Camera, Latest Pattern.		Rs. 175.	Rs. 225.	Rs. 280.	Rs. 330. —
,, Square Bellows Body Camera		—	—	Rs. 154.	Rs. 210. Rs. 260.
,, Portable Landscape Camerae		Rs. 115.	Rs. 140.	Rs. 200.	— —
,, Improved Universal ,,		—	Rs. 150.	Rs. 170.	— —

Complete Dry Plate Kit for out-door use.

Complete dry plate kit, 4½ by 4½	Rs. 160	Complete dry plate kit, 6½ by 6½	Rs. 265
Do. do. 6½ by 4½	,, 200	Do. do. 10 by 8	,, 375

AMATEUR'S COMPLETE PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

The A. B. C. set—comprising Camera with double dark slide Lens, Stand, Dry Plates, Lamps, Trays, Chemicals, &c. Packed in cardboard box.
For Plates 4½ by 3½ ..... Rs. 60. Printing set for same Rs. 25.
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For Plates 6½ by 4½ ..... Rs. 110 Printing set for same Rs. 34.

THOMAS'S "PALL MALL" EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES.

The Company, having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates:—

	Cash Prices.		Cash Prices.
4½ × 3½ per doz.	...Rs. 1 4	9 × 7 per doz.	...Rs. 6 0
5 × 4 ,,	... ,, 1 12	10 × 8 ,,	... ,, 7 4
6½ × 4½ ,,	... ,, 2 8	12 × 10 ,,	... ,, 12 8
7½ × 4½ ,,	... ,, 3 4	15 × 12 ,,	... ,, 20 0
8½ × 6½ ,,	... ,, 4 12		

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

Studio open from
8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

THE ENGLISH HOTEL,

HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is airy, commodious, scrupulously clean and open to the westerly breeze. It affords all the comforts and privacy desired by Ladies and Gentlemen and is near all the business Offices of Merchants and Government, and also the two Railway Stations, Borey Bunder and Church Gate, and convenient also for Tram Cars, which pass the door. TERMS—MODERATE.

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83, MEADOW STREET.

OUR STOCK is replete with the best of Gentlemen's Shirts, Everclean Cuffs and Collars, Scarves and Ties, Undervests; Ladies' Jersey Jackets, Dressing Gowns, Hats and Bonnets, Veils, Parasols; Children's Suits, Purses, Boots and Shoes; M. M. Pipes' Jewellery; Musical Boxes.

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Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF GERMANY.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

WE INVITE INSPECTION of OUR NEW SHAPES SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US, and GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY.

Black Felt Round Crown (Suitable for Tall or Stout Men.)	Rs.	9 8
Do. Square Crown	,,	9 8
Rich Dark Brown Round or Square Crown	,,	9 8
Light Brown Round Crown	,,	9 8
New Fawn do.	,,	9 8
Terra Cotta do. The Newest Fashionable Colour	,,	9 8
Drab Dress Ventilated and Very Light	,,	14 8
Black Paris Silk Dress New Shapes	,,	16 8
Silk Velvet Hunting Lined Rich Quilted Silk	,,	28 0

Tweed Deer Stalkers, &c. &c.

Ellwood's improved Sun Hats and Helmets. All the New Shapes in all Sizes.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS, &c.,
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GANDY'S AMERICAN BELTING COTTON

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the difference in price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee

MAURICE GANDY
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

RINGS & PRECIOUS GEMS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by them are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond	Half	Hoop	Claw-set	Rings	Diamond and Ruby Rings
Diamond	do.	do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Sapphire
Diamond	3	Brilliants	Claw-set	do.	Diamond and Emerald
Diamond	3	do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Turquoise
Diamond	Single	Brilliant	Claw-set	do.	Diamond and Opal
Diamond	do.	do.	Gipsy	do.	Diamond and Pearl

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

EARL-OF-SHAFTESBURY.

I THINK the new wing of the Hotel is a great improvement on Hotels in general in Bombay and most comfortable.
2nd December, 1886.

THE new extension of this Establishment is quite in Europe style. My family have been most comfortable.
28th November, 1886. FRED. WRIGHT.

COLONEL GRIFFITH.

A most comfortable Hotel. I got quarters in the new building and they were delightful.
10th November, 1886.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A SHORT HISTORY
OF THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
BY EDMUND C. COX,
(TRIN. COLL., CAMB.),
BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE.

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1 Description of the Bombay Presidency.	9 Expansion of the Maratha Power.	18 Mountstuart Elphinstone.
2 Description of the People.	10 Decline of the Moghal Empire.	19 Policy of Sub-Management.
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5 Conquest of the Portuguese.	13 First Maratha War.	22 The Law of Lapse.
6 Foundation of the Mogal Empire.	14 Theory of the Balance of Power.	23 The Sowing of the Wind.
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Price Rs. 2-8. Postage 4 as. or by V. P. Post 6 as.

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IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,

BY SPENCER AND Co.,

At their Factory in Trichinopoly by experienced workmen.

THE
"SALISBURY"
is a Havannah-shaped, 3 inches long, put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50.
Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars can be delivered at any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco. Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes. Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1. 4½ inches	long	Rs. 3-0	per box
No. 2. 4 ,,	,, (thin)	,, 2-12	do.
No. 3. 3½ ,,	,, (thin)	,, 2-8	do.

The following quantities of each can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3,
or
1,000 cigars delivered to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE
"GOLD MOHUR"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 13 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2
can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee.*
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed. *Made from selected Dindigul tobacco* in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
500 of these cigars can be sent to any Railway Station in India for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain *free of all charge to addressee* for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

[TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

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Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C. | Mr. P. S. King, Orchard, Bridge, King St., Westminster.
Messrs. THACKER & Co., Limited, Irongate Hall, City. | Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and Co., Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND
ALFRESCO ENTERTAINMENT,
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,
VICTORIA GARDENS,
FRIDAY, 6TH MAY 1887,
To Celebrate the Fourth Anniversary of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India.

JUBILEE OF JUBILEES!
TWO BANDS IN ATTENDANCE!!
The Gardens will be extensively illuminated.
GRAND COMBINATION
OF
Amusements, Stalls, Exhibitions, Sports, Clowns, Music, Shows, Minstrels, Promenades, Refreshment Buffetts, &c. &c.

TWO EXTENSIVE DANCING PLATFORMS!
ADMISSION Re. 1
Children under 12 years and Servants accompanying Children, half-price.
Tickets to be had at the Office of the E. and A.I.A. of Western India, Forbes Street, Fort, The Co-operative Stores, Ltd., and at the Garden Gates on the night of the Entertainment.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

THE GODAVERI will leave the Apollo Bunder at 8-30 p.m. on SATURDAY, 7th instant, for a cruise round the harbour.
Full particulars on application to THOS. COOK & SON, Rampart Row.

TO LET, with immediate possession, very desirable APARTMENTS in Elphinstone Circle. For Rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the GROUND-FLOOR of a very desirable Upper-storied Bungalow on Mount Road, Mazagon, Rent only Rs. 85. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW on CHINCHPOOGLY HILL. For Rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

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	Net Cash. Rs. a.
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Percy Anecdotes, with Preface, Vol. 3 & 4 each.	1 4
Philip Massinger. The Best Plays of the Old Dramatists; by Arthur Symons	1 12
Shaving of Shagpat and Farina, an Arabian entertainment; by G. Meredith	3 12
Standard Irish Reciter; by J. W. Kirton	0 10
System of Dental Surgery; by Sir John Tomes	9 8

FRENCH NOVELS.

Au Paradis des Enfants, par Andre Theuriet	2 4
Catherine Lovallier, par Edouard Delpit	2 4
Fleur D'Oranger, par Gustav Tondouze	2 4
L'Histoire D'Une Femme, par P. Dernand	2 4
La Femme En Allemagne, par J Grand-Carteret. 144 Illustrations	11 0
La Grande Babylone, par Edgar Monbil	2 4
La Maitresse Du General, par L. Ulbach	2 4
La Princesse Belladone, pat A. Matthey	2 0
Le Chatiment, par Louis Enault	2 4
Le Desespere, par Leon Bloy	2 4
Le Fils et L'Amant, par Saint-Juirs	2 4
Le Mariage D'Odette, par A. Theuriet	2 4
Le Petit Moreau, Emile Bergerot	2 4
Le Stigmate Rouge, par H Demesse	2 4
Les Baisers due Monstre, par Georges Pradel	2 4
Les Sabots due Comte Brocoli, par Gustave Claudin	2 4
Peur de la Vie, par C Richard	2 4
Monsieur Octave, par Henri Demesse	2 4
Toussaint Galabru, par Ferdinand Fabre	2 4
Une Idylle A Laiti, par Fernand Cafarque	2 4

EXPECTED SHORTLY,
ORDERS NOW REGISTERED,

A SPLENDID Chromolithograph PORTRAIT of H. I. M. the QUEEN, of extraordinary size, 36 by 28.
The largest size ever imported into India at the lowest price.
SPECIMEN COPY on view at the shop.
Price Rs. 2-8; Post Free Rs. 3.
Prepared by the best Artists of the day expressly for
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. CASSAMBHOY MAHOMED has contracted to purchase from BASTIS JACINTO DE SILVA the undermenti ned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the same or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 3, Rampart Row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without any regard thereto.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Pargs land or ground situate, lying or being at Mingatmandly fronting on the south side of Fergusson Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,744 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 320, 321, New No. 12348, New Survey No. 2-2810, and 1-2811 formerly standing in the name of Antonio Pascal de Silva, and now in that of the said Bastis Jacinto de Silva and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. , Street Nos. , and bounded on the East by the property of Antonio Manoel Luis, on the West by the property of Javo Seemad Quinny, on the North by the Fergusson Road aforesaid, and on the South by the property of Maharuti Temple.—Dated this 3rd day of May 1887.
THAKURDAS, DHURUMSI & CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of new PAY and PENSION OFFICES, &c., Fort, Bombay, and
II. TWO HOUSES to ROLLER HOUSE, Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.
2. Plans of Quantities, Specifications, Conditions of Contract and Forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 3, and all necessary information obtained on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Fort, during Office hours.
3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the Undersigned up to 12 noon on the 19th May 1887, when they will be opened.
4. The amount of Earnest-money required to accompany the Tender is Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 100 respectively, and the amount of Deposit required in the case of the accepted Tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.
5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government of Bombay, and the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, respectively.
6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the Tenders received.
W. MERRIMAN,
Colonel, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, R. D.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, Bombay, 3rd May 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAGHOBA BHIKAJEE BORKAR, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
BABA *alias* DAMODHAR RAGHOBA BORKAR, the Executor, according to the tenor of the Will .....Petitioner.
ALL PERSONS claiming to have any Interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate.
Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 3rd day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty seven, and in the fiftieth year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar.
The Seal of the High Court at Bombay
L. N. BANAJI,
The 4th day of May 1887.
Messrs. BICKNELL & KANGA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION will be held here on THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at 3 p.m.
J. LEASK,
Acting Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 4th May 1887.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 379 OF 1882.
MANCHABAI, widow and executrix of the last Will and Testament of BALGOWANDASS HURGOWANDASS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing in a house at Mahim outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.
vs.
RAGHOO BHICKAJEE, of Bombay Hindoo Broker, residing in a house at Mahim outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.
WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 8th day of November 1883, it was ordered that the following property should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay, namely :—
All that land or part bounded on the east by the part of Senhor Domiogos Pedrozul, on the west partly by Government Road and partly by the part of Ramdass Narandass, on the south by a public road, and on the north by the part of Manuel Salvadore, and containing by admeasurement twelve thousand square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 542 and situate in the registration sub-district of Mandvie.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property that they should, on or before the 20th day of May 1887, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims of charges.—Dated this 29th day of April 1887.
G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALVA RAILWAY.
TENDERS will be received up to noon on the 15th instant for the SUPPLY to this Company of 825 TEAKWOOD LOGS to the following specification.
To be well seasoned, Moulmein or Rangoon TEAK, in at right square logs, in quality full Indian, first-class, without holes, shakes, new on their edges, knots, teeth, or other holes and free from sap.
500 of the logs to be not less than 17 feet long and to measure at least 15 inches, on any of the sides and at any part of the log. No square should be of less than 50 c. ft. cubical contents.
The remaining 25 logs to be not less than 39 feet long and to measure not less than 18 inches in any of the sides and at any part of the log. No square should be less than 90 c. ft. cubical contents.
The price s.a.s. to include delivery either at the Company's basin, Colaba, or at the Stores Depôt, Parel.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
F. T. RICKARDS,
For Agent.
General Offices, Bombay, 4th May 1887.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, very Commodious and Airy OFFICES, with Spacious GODOWNS, in Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, one of the best RESIDENCES at Mody Bay, Frere Road, at present occupied by W. Pritchard, Esq. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a Commodious BUNGALOW, on the Western side, in Middle Colaba, at present occupied by T. Wood Esq. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
VICTORIA by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, Petitioner for Probate of the Will of ATMARAM RAMCHUNDRA, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.
KRISHNARAO MOROBA KOTHARE, one of the Executors named in the Will .....Petitioner
ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate. Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 2nd day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and in the Fiftieth year of our Reign.
J. W. ORR,
Registrar
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, PRERE and NICHOLSON, Petitioner's Attorneys.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 12,00 TONS of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARED LOG TIMBER, under the separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.
The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other.
No Tender will be entertained in which the Company's Conditions have been altered.
Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (Sunrise), on Wednesday, the 1st June next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 or the tender will not be received.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th May 1887.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their numerous patrons and the public, that their TAILORING BRANCH of business in the Fort will be DISCONTINUED from the 1st May 1887, and their Business House will be REMOVED to the address given hereunder, where all orders for evening clothes, and suits will be executed with their usual promptitude. Please note the address.
Y. A. LACKA & Co.,
Travelling Kit Warehouse,
Chuckla Street, near Jackeria Musjid, Bombay.

SIR WM. WEDDERBURN MEMORIAL FUND.
NATIVE Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the above Fund are requested to send in their Subscription to the Bank of Bombay at their earliest convenience.
PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA,
K. T. TELANG,
COWASJEE HORMASJEE,
TRIBHOVANDAS M. NATHOOBHOY,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
THE line between KHORGAON and MIRAG is NOW OPEN for Public Traffic of all kinds.
One Passenger Train runs in each direction daily. The Up Train leaving Poona (Ghorpoorie) at 8-15 a.m. arrives Karad 5-40 p.m., Sangli 8-30 p.m. and Miraj 9-20 p.m. The Down Train leaves Miraj at 8-45 a.m., Sangli 9-24 a.m., Karad 9-34 a.m. and arrives at Poona at 7-5 p.m.
For Times at intermediate stations see Time and Fare Tables.
JAS. CRAIK,
Traffic Manager.
Dharwar, 2 May 1887.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS AND MILLOWNERS.
WE, the Undersigned, have COMMENCED BUSINESS at the PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS, MAZAGON, and beg to announce that all classes of Wrought and Cast-Iron and Brass Work will be carefully executed under our own supervision. Estimate given on application.
COUPER & TOSH,
Sole Agents in India for Messrs. Marshall and Thunder's Patent Automatic Spring Metallic Packing.

IN consequence of the DEATH of the PROPRIETOR, FOR SALE at Simla :—
That desirable Estate known as LONGWOOD HOTEL, situated on Elysium Hill in the healthiest part of Simla, and consisting of Seven Buildings about Forty Servants' Houses and Stabling for sixteen Horses.
No position in Simla would be more suitable for the Private Residence of a Nobleman, as the Grounds on which the Buildings are situated are sufficiently large to isolate the place from encroachment of more Houses.
Its suitability for an Hotel is proved by the years it has been the favourite Hotel in Simla and its present undeniable popularity. For particulars apply to Mrs. LAURIE, Longwood Hotel, Simla.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED.
NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Company will be held at No. 33, Church Gate Street, the Registered Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May 1887, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—
1st.—To receive the Directors' Report.
2nd.—To pass, adopt, and confirm the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the period ending 31st January 1887.
3rd.—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th—To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the year 1887-88 and to fix his or their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. TATE,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, 30th April, 1887.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th April to 10th May 1887, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty-five per each Share of Rs. 625 and Rs. 5 per each new Share of Rs. 125 declared at the Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company held on 29th April 1887, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY the 6th May 1887, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names shall have stood on the Company's Register on the 23rd April 1887.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividend.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd May 1887.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED by a Continental firm, EUROPEAN MANAGER for Bombay. Must be thoroughly acquainted with all kinds of Imports to India. Applications, stating full details, references, previous and present employments, to be sent to "MARTIN," care of this paper. Only First Class Business References in Bombay need apply.

ALFRESCO ENTERTAINMENT, Victoria Gardens, FRIDAY the 6th May. Open to the Public.

HUNDREDS are satisfied with our CHEAP PRICES, and those that enter for the first time always say they wish they had known of this Shop. Cheapest Houses in India.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MORTON MAJU & Co.'s TEA EMPORIUM.—Our Pure and Unadulterated Kangra Valley Teas are from COL. HAWES and HOLTA ESTATES, 4 of the Best and most Well-known Tea Gardens in India. 32, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a very desirable, Cool and Newly-painted Upper-storied BUNGLOW at Grant Road, near the Bridge. Separate Accommodation for Two Families. Also Nice ROOMS in Church Gate Street, Fort, suitable for an Office or a Residence. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium, in Church Gate Street.

WANTED, a good COMPOUNDER. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

HAND-PAINTED RIBBONS.—The Greatest Novelty of the Hour, just opened. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Milliners and Dressmakers, 33, Church Gate Street.

WANTED.—An Active and Energetic MANAGER for a Flour Mill. European, with Milling Experience preferred. Good knowledge of "Hindoostani" imperative. Address "MILLER," care of this paper.

WHO likes to have really good Ice Cream please try at the Vienna Confectionery. Variety of Ices are always ready from morning till 12 p.m. Also Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street.

GENTLEMEN'S Keyless Patent Lever WATCHES, Strong and Good Timekeeper, Silver, from Rs. 20 to 50, and Metal from Rs. 16 to 20. KANNY & Co., 5, Rampart Row.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are the best yet produced. A treasure in every house. No home need now be without one of them. For cash or by monthly payments called the hiring system. 4, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

"THE SHIKARI" FITTED TIFFIN Basket complete, 22" by 14" by 8½, Rs. 40 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—TEN LOOMS of 36in. width. Apply at the Office of the COLABA LAND & MILL COMPANY, LIMITED, Colaba.

CAVALRY SWARMS. By Lieut.-Colonel G. C. Hogg, Commandant, Poona Horse. To be had at THACKER'S. Price Rs. 2.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW (Unfurnished) on Pedder Road, for one month. Rent moderate Apply to "A.," care of this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 month 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

ALOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.—The Registered Office of this Company is REMOVED from No. 26, Apollo Street, to No. 15, Bank Street, Fort.

GARDEN PUMPS, Lawn Mowers, Continental Seeds and Garden Tools in great variety—PALEKAR and Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO BE LET ON HIRE, an old famous commodious HOTEL, with two presses, situate at Byculla, as a cool place. Apply A. B., care of this paper.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S B Coat and Trousers. Y. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

INDIAN FINE ART.—A Handsome Chess, Cribbage, Work and Writing Table combined, beautifully inlaid Ivory and Mother-o'-Pearl, Rs. 250. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a SITUATION as Daily Governess with a Private Family. English or Parsee preferred. Good references. Address "H. E." care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROLLED Iron Shafting 1" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings, as exhibited by the Kirkaldi Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

WANTED, immediately, a STEWARDESS by a regular Liner, must be experienced, steady, sober and a willing hand. Salary according to qualifications. Apply, with testimonials, to "W. X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

JUBILEE COOKERY BOOK, Price Rs. 1-0-0. Contains Recipes for making Favorite Indian Dishes, such as 'Xmas Portuguese Sweets, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Puddings of various sorts, Hulwa, Famarind Fish, Baloboy, Mango Chutnies, Curries &c. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

PEARSE and Co. are the SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for the ROYAL HUNGARIAN WINES, from BUDA PESTH. Orders are being registered.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
CAPITAL Rs. 12,50,000.
DIRECTORS.
R. M. SAYANI, Esq.
MUNCHERJEE N. BANAJEE, Esq.
CURSONDASS VULLUBHDASS, Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
FAZALBHOY VISRAM, Esq.
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE, Esq.
AGENTS.
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & Co.
HEAD OFFICE
GREEN STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
FIRE RISKS on Mills, Presses, Godowns, Warehouses, Dwelling-houses, Shops, &c., &c., are accepted at most favourable rates and on advantageous terms.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. To bring into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Thebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*
LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON SEARLE, AND RIVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Office.
Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises, Messrs. MERHJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Sadanund Pandooranglee and Baliram Pandooranglee, the following immovable property, viz., all that piece of Government ground, consisting of three pieces, with the messuage or chawl standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Parel village-road, in the registration district of Bandeshwar, admeasuring about 3,076 square yards, the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 22, and the chawl in the books of the Municipal Commissioner under No. 115, and bounded on the north partly by the property of Keroba Dadajee, partly of Jaronath Ainajee, and partly of Howabai, widow, on the south by Government vacant ground, on the east by Parel village-road aforesaid, and on the west by the property of Mr. Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ISRAEL MOHOLA CROSS-LANE, SHAIK HASSAJI STREET, MANDVIE AND DONGRI.
On the undermentioned days, Messrs. MERHJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Phoobjoy Ebrahim and Ludhabhoy Ebrahim, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Esq., the following valuable properties, viz :—
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th May, 1887, at 3 p.m.
Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and warehouse standing thereon, situate at Israel Mohola Cross-Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the island of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1946 and assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 15, and containing by admeasurement 142 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the houses of the said Rahimobhoy Alladinbhoy, hereinafter thirdly and fourthly described, on the west by the house of the said Rahimobhoy Alladinbhoy, hereinafter secondly described, on the north by the temple of the Moohee cast, and on the south by the said Israel Mohola Cross-Lane.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th May 1887, at 4 p.m.
Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the warehouse and out-buildings standing thereon, situate on the north side of the said Israel Mohola Cross-Lane in the said sub-district of Mandvie, the island of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1925, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 15, containing by admeasurement 99 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the house of the said Rahimobhoy Alladinbhoy, hereinbefore firstly described, and partly by the said temple of the Moohee caste, on the west and south by the said Israel Mohola Cross-Lane, and on the north by a passage.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th May, 1887, at 3 p.m.
Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and warehouse standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Bombay, on the west side of Shamjee Hassajee Street, commonly called Khoja Mohola street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos 942 and 1458, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hassajee Street, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, hereinbefore firstly described, on the north by the house of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy hereinafter fourthly described, and on the south by the said Israel Mohola Cross-Lane.
TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 6th May, 1887, at 4 p.m.
Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the three several messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, on the west side of the said Shamjee Hassajee Street, containing by admeasurement 616 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618, and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos 26, 27 and 28, and bounded on the east by the said Shamjee Hassajee Street, on the west partly by the house of Asabai partly by the temple of the Moohee caste, and partly by the house of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy hereinbefore firstly described, on the north by the house belonging to the estate of Cassumbhoy Nuhoobhoy, and on the south by the house of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy hereinbefore thirdly described.
On SATURDAY, the 7th May, 1887, at 4 p.m.
Fifthly.—All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, commonly known as the Dongree Bazaar, situated on the West side of Oomercarry First Row, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvi, formerly and now in the occupation of Madarkhan Farkhan and others, and containing by admeasurement 665 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 2 and 3, and bounded on the east by the said Oomercarry First Row, on the west by alsweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Nanji Lalji, and on the south by the house of Kursedji Sorabjee Vacha Gandi.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, solicitors to the mortgagee, at their office in Rampart Row, or to the undersigned at their office, No. 4, Forbes and Medows streets, Fort.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT OUR SALE ROOMS.
One English-built mail-phaeton by Fulher of Salisbury, in perfect order, with lady's folding step and rest back.
One miniature circular-fronted office brougham in good order.
Both the property of a gentleman left for England.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 3, 1887.

ESTATE DONALD FORBES MACKENZIE DANIEL, deceased.
IN pursuance of Section 42, Act 28 of 1866, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of Donald Forbes Mackenzie Daniel, formerly of Kurrachee but late of Sydney, New South Wales, who died at Sydney on the 18th day of January 1886, should send in particulars of their claims to the Undersigned at the Office of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROME & Co., on or before the 15th day of June next, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the said Estate will be distributed.
And all persons indebted to, or holding any securities or property belonging to, the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the Undersigned also, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.—Dated at Bombay this 3rd day of May 1887.
C. J. GROOM,
Administrator to the above Estate.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVY, PAXMAN & Co., STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen—H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments, The Admiralty, Hydrotechnic Investments Colonies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston, No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. Can be seen at the *Bombay Gazette*. The BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
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STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.
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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SIEMENS AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.
THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)
FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, Bells, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.
STOCKS ON HAND.
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CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.
THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIC PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS..... " 3-12
In quantities of not less than 1 doz.
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SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS,
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Re. 1. Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses stabling at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Park. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horses shoeing Worsing under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
1 case white handkerchieves.
5 " printed mulls.
5 bales grey sh rtings.
4 " grey madapollams.
1 " table cloth and napkins.
6 cases white shirtings.
3 " prints.
On account of the concerned.
Y L C 19—1 bale S W D canton fine silk.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, May 5, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.
6 cases roller skins.
In lots to suit purchasers.
On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Lines, close to officer's new quarters the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood and sattinwood inlaid household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid iron framed sympathetic square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soeh

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Execution at the Common Jail, 7 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meeting of Board of Victoria Technical Institute, Secretariat, 5 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.
Evening Party to Sir William Wedderburn, Peel Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Star of Victoria (s), from Cardiff; Dredger Pholas, Glasgow; County of Carnarvon (ship), Newcastle; and Esther Roy (ship), New York.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arnetta (s), for Aden and Genoa; Akbar (s), Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah; Lalpoora (s), Galle; Ethiopia (s), Coast and Calcutta; and Sunbeam (s), Calicut and Beypore.

B. B. and C. I. Railway.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 23rd ult., shows a decrease of Rs. 5,340 in receipts.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 30th April, shows a decrease of Rs. 40,9.6 in receipts.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.—The re-marriage of a young Brahmin widow of thirteen will be celebrated this afternoon at the house of Mr. Madhowdas Raghunathdas. Girgaum.

SUICIDE OF A GOA MILITARY POLICEMAN.—A soldier belonging the police corps at Goa committed suicide on the 19th April, by blowing out his brains with a gun. Domestic dissensions appear to have led him to commit the rash act.

THE BISHOP OF MELIAPORE.—Dr. Henrique Reed da Silva, Bishop of Meliapore, left this morning for Goa, to receive episcopal charge from the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa. He will stay at Goa for about twelve days, after which he will return to Bombay, staying here for some time before proceeding to Madras.

LECTURE.—The first of a series of lectures, in connection with the Rahmoral Mandayasna Sabha, will be delivered at 5-30 this evening in the Framji Cowasji Institute, by Ervad Sheriarji Dadabhai Bharucha. Subject—A Few Sublime Traits and Deeds of Holy Zoroaster—from his Gathas.

EXECUTION.—The convict Abdoo Hajee Ramjan, who was sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his wife, Mariambee, at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, by Mr. Justice Farran, will pay the extreme penalty of the law on the gallows erected at the west front of H. M.'s Common Jail, Oomercarry, this morning at 7 o'clock.

ACCIDENT.—Raghoo Yesoo, a labourer employed in a grain godown at Mandvie, yesterday afternoon, while seated by a large pile of bags of grain, some of the bags from the upper tier fell upon him, fracturing both his legs above the ankle joints, and also causing serious injury to his spine. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where it was deemed necessary to amputate one of the legs, but the patient declined to have it done. He is at present in a critical condition.

THE MISSING WIFE AND HER SISTER.—The two girls, Parbuttee and Nubboo, her sister, aged 14 years and 6 years, respectively, who were reported as missing since the 27th ultimo, were found on Tuesday, in Memon Wada, by police constable No. 914B begging. The eldest girl states that her husband illtreated her and threatened to cut her nose off, and so she left him, preferring to beg rather than return to him.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening at 6 o'clock:—

Overture.....Im Italianis chen Style.Schubert.
Valtz .....Pomone .....Waldteufel.
A Musical Tour through EuropePotpourri.Conradi.
Polka Mazurka..Liebeszauber.....Strauss.
Galop .....The Chimes.....T. Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.—When everybody is complaining of the depressing effect of the heat, the announcement that Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son have made arrangements for another moonlight excursion in the harbour will be received with a good deal of satisfaction. The next trip will take place on Saturday evening in the Godaveri, which is one of the most commodious local passenger steamers. A start will be made from the Apollo Bunder at 8-30 p.m., and the steamer is timed to return by 11. The usual adjuncts in the shape of a band and refreshments will be provided. At this time of the year, when a whiff of the fresh and pure seabreeze is a luxury that cannot always be obtained, an evening's cruise in the harbour should be an enjoyable means of recreation.

ALLEGED BURGLARY BY A WOMAN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Butterfield charged Rewpo, a woman, before Mr. Ryan, with having broken into a house belonging to a Bhattia named Dewjee Premjee. It appeared that the complainant happening to return home in the afternoon of Tuesday, earlier than usual, found his wife out, and the accused secreted in his room behind the door. He noticed a box open and its contents, consisting of clothes, strewn on the floor, and promptly arrested her while he called for assistance. A sepoy was brought to the room, and on searching a number of housebreaking instruments were found in a bundle she had. It was subsequently found that she had entered the room by picking the lock which had been placed on the door by the complainant's wife when she left the house. In defence the accused stated that the charge was a false one, and had been made up by the complainant. She was a beggar and had often asked him for alms, which he always refused, and because she had once more begged from him, he had brought the false charge against her. The Magistrate remanded the case for further evidence.

PRESENTS FROM NATIVE PRINCES.—The marriage festivities in the family of Mr. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee were wound up last evening by the solemnization of the marriage of his son Vithaldas with a daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Morarjee Gokaldas, C.I.E. The marriage procession started from the Halia Bhattia Mahajanwady in the Kalbadevi Road, where a large number of the *elite* of the native community of Bombay were present, and went to the bungalow of Mr. Morarjee Gokaldas at Girgaum, where the marriage ceremonies were performed according to the Hindoo Shastras. There was also a procession on the preceding evening, when crowds of spectators lined the Kalbadevi and Moombadevi roads on either side to witness the brilliant *tamasha*. A proceeding of peculiar interest to the large number of people who had assembled to take part in the procession, was the presentation of dresses of honour (*poshaje*) to Mr. Damodhur and his son Vithaldas by deputations, specially sent by his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, his Highness the Jam Saheb of Nowanuggur, his Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur, his Highness the Rao of Cutch, and his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur. The respective deputations brought forward their presents one after another, and formally made them over with a show of some pomp and circumstance.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE presided at the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday. The other members present were Colonel Merewether, Captain Morland, Colonel Portman, Dr. Waters, Mr. R. M. Sayani, the Hon. Mr. Mandlik, Mr. Javerilal Umiashunkar, Mr. Muncherjee N. Banajee, Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, and Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee. The acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. F. L. Charles, was also present.

AN APPEAL BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

The Council considered a memorandum, dated 25th ult., from the Municipal Commissioner, stating that an appeal would be filed against the decision of Mr. Justice Hart in the suit Rahimtula Noor Mahomed *vs.* E. C. K. Ollivnat regarding the removal of eaves of a chawl at Parel Road.

Mr. Mandlik said the Commissioner did not ask for their sanction, but merely stated that he was going to file an appeal.

Mr. Khote said the proceedings for the appeal had already commenced; and no sanction was required.

Mr. Mandlik: Mr. Ollivant says the question is a large one, and should be definitively settled once for all one way or another.

It was proposed by Captain Morland, seconded by Mr. Khote, and carried, that the papers be recorded.

AN ADVANCE OF TWO LAKHS.

The next matter was a letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner, asking the Council to sanction an advance of Rs. 2,00,000 for new works, improvement of water-works, amount to be paid from surplus cash balance.

Mr. Javerilal said he received the papers only the day before, and has not had time to study them.

Mr. Charles said he was not in a very great hurry in the matter.

On a suggestion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, the consideration of the matter was adjourned for a week. After the transaction of some other business, the Council adjourned.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE IN HONOUR OF SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

At the invitation of Mr. Nanabhai B. Ranina, a large and influential company of Europeans and natives, of both sexes, assembled on Tuesday night at the Alfred Theatre, to witness a Hindustani performance given in honour of Sir William Wedderburn. Mr. Ranina has long since made his mark in Vernacular literature as a successful playwright, and he is one of those who are directing their efforts towards raising the level of the native stage by combating, with a certain degree of success, against the very elementary notions of acting which are prevalent among native players, and by placing upon the boards dramas having always a moral to adorn them. Mr. Ranina had selected for this occasion an Oriental fairy tale, entitled "Suleman's Amulet," which is said to be very popular with the native playgoing public. Being transformed into an operatic piece, it was calculated to give the European portion of the audience some idea of Indian music. The principal actors sang well enough, and some of the airs were such as to delight even the unaccustomed ear. But those who are unacquainted with the intricacies of native music cannot, of course, feel a sustained interest in a performance which was entirely musical; and not being able to appreciate the minute shades of differences existing, in different songs, the singing, even at its best, may appear to them somewhat monotonous. But this can only be regarded in the light of a "necessary evil," and it is rather to the credit of Mr. Ranina that, in spite of this drawback, he should have succeeded in delighting the audience, as could be evidenced from the frequent bursts of applause with which the players were rewarded. The introduction of a supernatural agency, in the shape of good and evil spirits, controlling the actions of human beings, afforded a good scope for some fine scenic effects, the crowning piece being a beautifully illuminated palace displayed towards the close of the performance as the abode of the good and virtuous couple that had, after long sufferings, triumphed at last over vice. The names of this couple are Kohad and Meherangez. In Kohad we find a repetition of the old story of the rich man who having thoughtlessly run through his fortune is deserted in his poverty by all his friends. The youth, once so gay and giddy, now turned a sad and wise man by bitter experience, appears on the stage in company with a negro servant, named Sadad, and pours forth his lament in song. His servant too turns ungrateful, and the cup of his misery is filled with the desertion of the only adherent that had hitherto followed his master's fortunes. Meherangez is the only child of an old king who was considered in his dying days by the assurances of the Peri that his daughter was destined to form an alliance with him who should discover Suleiman's amulet, and that the young man who was to find it out being one of sterling worth, great happiness was in store for the princess. Meherangez, as she was reposing in solitude for her expected lord, so was rather long in coming, once fell asleep, and beheld in a dream the beautiful form of a youth. After suffering many hardships, Kohad finds his way into the palace of Meherangez, and overjoyed by the presence in flesh and blood of the young man she had beheld in her dream, she marries him, in spite of the fatal drawback to the alliance, that Suleiman's amulet was not in his possession. Sadad, who, since he had left his former master, had been taken in hand by evil spirits, had, it appeared from them an amulet which, though capable of working potent charms, was not the genuine one. But Sadad, intending to pass it off for the real one, went into the palace of Meherangez, and demanded her hand and her crown. She placed the crown upon the ugly head of Sadad, but indignantly rejected his offer to marry her. Sadad thereupon delivers the victory Meherangez and her husband into the hands of the executioner. But even the executioner's heart is touched with pity, and instead of beheading the couple, he allows them to escape from their cell. In their wandering through jungles, they are unfortunately separated from one another, and as Kohad, unable to bear any longer the weight of his miseries, was contemplating the awful problem involved in the question "to be or not to be," a saintly personage appeared on the scene, and after moralizing upon the evil of committing suicide, gives him the real Suleiman's amulet, and makes him thenceforth a happy man. Kohad meets the fair Meherangez, and they are installed once more upon the throne which belonged to them of right. Now is the time of Sadad to fear and tremble for his life. Neither his amulet, nor the protection of wicked magicians and four-handed giantesses, prove of any avail against the omnipotence of the little fairy with golden wings. At the instance of this Peri, the earth beneath the feet of Sadad bursts open with a loud report, and the villain goes down with a deep groan into "bottomless perdition." So the prophecy of the fairy was fulfilled and Meherangez and Kohad were left to their happy fate for the rest of their lives by their guardian angel.

There was a good deal in this performance to interest the audience by its novelty, so there was not a little to amuse in the queer love-making scenes of the negro and his wife. The play was well mounted, and making all allowances, well performed. At the conclusion of the entertainment, a garland of flowers was placed round the neck of Sir William Wedderburn, for which the audience gave three hearty cheers, at the call of Dr. Cowasji Hormusji. We give below the translation of a special Hindustani song which was sung by the company in honour of Sir William Wedderburn:—

Of noble mind and great is Wedderburn!
Unfortunate this land in losing him,
Than whom no warmer friend sue yet hath seen
Or e'or shall see. In temper mild, but just,
Kind to the poor,—his virtuous deeds
With wonder fill us.

Exalted sir,
In your great country's councils may you still
Keep up your life's good work: and find your meed
In the approving eye of our Good Queen!
Such is the fervent prayer your humble friends
Offer with grateful hearts at Heaven's throne.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 3.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THE SUNKERSETT ESTATES.

RAOJEE VENAYEK JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT *vs.* LUXMEEBAI, WIDOW.

HIS LORDSHIP, in delivering judgment on the remaining issues in the case, said, he had now to dispose of the remaining issues, namely, whether the plaintiff was entitled to the relief prayed in the first para. of the prayer of the plaint to have a receiver of the property appointed, and to restrain the defendant by injunction from dealing with it; and whether he was entitled to any, and what relief in the suit? In considering these issues, his Lordship said he must adhere to the view he had already taken of the effect of the agreement of the 18th April 1878. It gave defendant a life interest in the family estate with wide discretionary powers of management, the plaintiff, however, having the present right to be maintained out of it, his education, it was supposed, being now complete. It was nearly fourteen years since the death of the defendant's husband, Venayekrao, and nearly nine years since the adoption of the plaintiff; and so it might safely be concluded that the wide discretionary powers given by the agreement were now no longer needed; and the evidence showed that to be so. The property was now small, and there was but one charge upon it. The debts due by the defendant personally, though numerous, were not in the aggregate at present very large. It was not therefore so much a case of depriving the defendant of her discretion in managing the estate as a question whether the estate was safe in her hands. The plaintiff's contention was that it was not. The case differed from those in which a simple reversioner sued to restrain a Hindu widow from acts of waste. The plaintiff was entitled to a present interest in the property and had a present right to see that it was not wasted; and that right applied as well to the moveable as to the immoveable portions of the estate. His Lordship was asked not to remove the defendant from her management and to appoint a new manager, but to appoint a receiver during the life-time of the defendant under section 503 of the Code. The defendant was the administratrix of Jugonnath Sunkersett (whose next heir the plaintiff now was) as well as being the manager of her husband's estate, and the suit was, amongst other things, for the administration of the estate of Jugonnath as well as of Venayekrao. His Lordship did not therefore doubt but that he had juriadiction to appoint a receiver under that section if a proper case was made out for its exercise. It would be useless now to take an account of the past management of the estate. Such an account would only involve it in useless expense. A receiver for its future protection was the only relief the plaintiff now insisted upon. His Lordship was empowered to appoint a receiver if it appeared to the Court to be necessary to appoint one for the preservation or better custody or management of the property. His Lordship had not before him materials to enable him to judge whether the past management of the estate to the defendant had been in the result judicious or otherwise. She seemed to have adopted a Fabian policy which the rise in the price of land in Bombay had perhaps justified. His Lordship said he must take the present condition of the property, and have regard to it only when dealing with the application now before the Court. The present gross income of the property was estimated at about Rs. 1,100 per mensem; but when provision was made for repairs and taxes, the net income of the property could not be reckoned at more than Rs. 600 per mensem. It was probably less. There were due by the defendant as representing the estate Rs. 45,000 on mortgage of the family houses, bearing interest at 9 per cent, or Rs. 4,050 per annum; debts due to the extent of above Rs. 70,000, bearing interest at 6, 9, and 12 per cent, or about Rs. 250 per annum; debts for articles supplied and not paid for, about Rs. 7,000 or Rs. 8,000, &c. The interest payable by the estate amounted to about Rs. 5,000 per annum, or Rs. 415 per mensem approximately. The case made by the plaintiff for the appointment of a receiver could be summarized to the following effect. That the defendant's dealings with the ornaments of the estate had been such that a large portion of them were not now forthcoming, and had not been accounted for; and that she was now concealing some ornaments which she ought to have produced. That if her present rate of living was persevered in, and her present habit of contracting debts be not kept in check, the estate would be expended by degrees in her lifetime and nothing would be left for the plaintiff after her death. That she was now on terms of bitter animosity towards the plaintiff, and was of a vindictive disposition, uncontrolled by higher feelings, which would in all probability lead her to sacrifice or at least disregard the plaintiff's interest in the estate. That she had shown such a want of care, method, and accuracy in dealing with the estate as, when coupled with her inimical feelings towards the plaintiff, to justify the Court in appointing a receiver in the interests of the latter. That the defendant was capable of binding the estate by the most improvident and extravagant arrangements. That the present relations between the plaintiff and defendant were so strained as to have become intolerable; and the Court was bound to secure the plaintiff in his rights as the adopted son of Venayekrao, without his being subject to the violent caprices of the defendant. She had denied the plaintiff's position as the adopted son of her husband, and her language and bearing in chambers, where she was examined, left no doubt upon his Lordship's mind but that she was pervaded by feelings of the utmost ill-will towards the plaintiff. His Lordship could not help feeling that any steps which would injure his prospects would not on that account be displeasing to her. If there had been any tangible ground for this exaggerated ill-feeling, the defendant would no doubt have detailed it. Although there certainly had been a want of care, method, and forethought in the defendant's management, his Lordship doubted whether, having regard to the instrument under which she was acting, that would, coupled even with inimical feelings towards the plaintiff, have properly led the Court to put in force the provisions of section 503 of the Code; but it ought to be taken into account in connection with the other circumstances of the case. The plaintiff was the son of Venayekrao Jugonnath, and was only kept out of his inheritance by his agreement not to claim that inheritance during the defendant's lifetime. He had foregone no other right as such son, and was entitled to be treated accordingly. He was of full age. Under his agreement he was entitled to be maintained suitably to his position; and although that agreement no doubt contemplated his living in union with the defendant, his Lordship considered that if her conduct prevented him doing so, consistently with his self-respect and the position he occupied as the representative of the leading family in his caste, he was entitled to a separate maintenance and a separate residence; and the frame of the suit permitted of his Lordship's providing for such. His Lordship looked upon the conduct of the defendant, in the instances mentioned, as an attempt to degrade the plaintiff in the eyes of his caste-fellows and of the Hindu community, and as the direct result of personal spite towards him and his relations, with whom she had chosen to quarrel. There were other petty annoyances to which the plaintiff had been subjected by the servants and under the orders of the defendant. If she in the family house indulged herself in the unmeasured language of abuse which she had permitted herself to use towards the plaintiff and his wife and their relations during her examination, he ought not to be longer exposed to such an indignity. For the above reasons, his Lordship found the first of the aforementioned issues in favour of the plaintiff, and on the second that he was entitled to a decree providing, amongst other things, for his separate maintenance and residence.

His Lordship recorded the following minutes of degree on the whole case:—Declare the plaintiff to be now validly adopted by the defendant as the son of Venayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett. Declare the agreement of the 18th April 1878, executed by the plaintiff's natural father on behalf of the plaintiff to be binding upon the plaintiff, and that the defendant during her lifetime is entitled to the rights conferred upon her by the same. Appoint a receiver in charge of and manage the estate of Jugonnath Sunkersett and Venayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett during the lifetime of the defendant, or until further order, with power to such receiver, subject to the approbation of a Judge in Chambers, to sell or mortgage such portion or portions of the estate as may be necessary to discharge the debts due by the estate or to repair the premises belonging thereto, or to pay the costs payable out of the estate as hereinafter directed. Let the receiver make an inventory of the ornaments, valuable articles, and other moveable property appertaining to the estate, and let him allow the defendant and the plaintiff respectively the use of the ornaments, valuable articles and moveable property in such manner and proportions as the parties may agree upon or as the Judge in Chambers may direct. Let the receiver allow the defendant and plaintiff, respectively, to occupy the family house and such other portions of the estate in such manner and to such extent as the parties may agree upon under his advice, or failing agreement, as the Judge in Chambers shall direct. Let the receiver, after providing for the outgoings and annual repairs of the estate, and the interest payable thereout, divide the net balance into seven equal parts and pay four-sevenths of such nett balance to the defendant, and the residue thereof to the plaintiff for the support and maintenance of himself, and family. Let the defendant be restrained from selling, mortgaging or charging any portion of the estate, either moveable or immoveable. Plaintiff and defendant respectively to have their costs of the estate, save that the plaintiff is to bear his own costs of the hearing upon the sixth and eighth days of February last. Further directions and further costs reserved. Liberty to apply generally or especially with reference to the payment to be made by the receiver. My reluctance to appoint a receiver in this case, which is considerable, is lessened by the remembrance that, on the Dussera day in 1883, the defendant voluntarily resigned the management of the estate in favour of Bajee and Pisla. She would no doubt now entrust that management to her present adviser Bhasker Balkrishna, and would probably quarrel with him on an early occasion. I am convinced that it is for the benefit of the defendant as well as of the plaintiff that a receiver should be appointed, though that of course is not a ground for appointing one in the absence of other reasons. Appoint Mr. C. A. Turner receiver, subject to his accepting the post.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE following among other matters were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley at a sitting of the Court yesterday:—

RE SHAIK HOOSAIN ABDUL LUTIFF.—Mr. Starling on behalf of the insolvent, appeared to show cause against the rule *nisi* granted on the 27th ult., to set aside the order for adjourning the hearing of his client's petition for four months. Mr. Inverarity, for a creditor, asked for a fortnight's adjournment on the ground that insolvent had not applied the creditor with copies of his affidavits. His Lordship, after some discussion, adjourned the matter for a week.

RE CANDAS NARSONDAS.—Mr. Inverarity, for the Official Assignee, applied for an execution to issue against the insolvent's properties at Ahmedabad and Bombay. The application was granted.

RE CHARLES COOPER.—Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, asked for an interim order and for leave to amend the schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE GUNPATRAM HEMCHAND.—On the application of Mr. Manker, the rule *nisi* granted to the insolvent to withdraw his petition was made absolute.

RE HURRIDAS SUNDERDAS.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order, which was granted.

RE KESSOWDAS PURSHUDAS.—Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order on the ground that the insolvent was bed-ridden, and for leave to amend the schedule. The application was granted.

RE SYED HOOSEINBHOY RAHMANBHOY.—On the motion of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order for three months.

RE NANABHAI RAMCHUNDER.—An interim order was granted to this insolvent and his wife on the motion of Mr. Manker.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Pestonjee Sorabjee Makoona; Wali Ruhim Khoja and another; Banajee Framjee Moonshi; John George Vint; Pandoo Gopal Chowan; Bhola Purshotum Sootar and another; Razoo Baba Havildar; Mahadu Tatia Purkar; Sheik Walad Sheik Hoossin; Ramchunder Morojee Sunjit; Fakir Sheik Ahmed Moosa and another; Nanabhai Bhogilal; and Jaliram Dyachund Marwaree.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Arara in the Prince's Dock this evening, at half-past six o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. Come and bring your friends. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHAPEL, PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA.

Thursday, May 5.
7-30 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clatterbuck.

A SUSPICIOUS STABBING CASE.

A HINDOO, named Nanooram Sookram, at about 11 o'clock on Tuesday night, was removed by the Police to the J. J. Hospital from a room in a chawl at Coombarwarra Street, with a deep wound in the stomach, evidently inflicted with a large knife. Yesterday forenoon, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, Second Presidency Magistrate, went to the J. J. Hospital and took his deposition. He stated that he was a labourer and lived at Dongree, and was married to one Dewki at Agra, sixteen years ago. He knows the man now standing before him, named Morlee Muckun, a relative of his wife's. He became acquainted with him two and a half years ago at Indore. He and his wife went in search of employment at Senowlee, a place near Goa, on the Railway line. While at Senowlee he and his wife met Morlee there. They afterwards put up at Morlee's house, where they lived up to three and a half months ago, when he had a quarrel with Morlee, because Morlee had enticed away his wife. His wife and Morlee left the house, but he afterwards brought her back. A fortnight afterwards she again left the house. About seven days ago, he received certain information and came to Bombay, and found Morlee working at a bunder. He then took him to his room, where he saw his wife. Deponent took a room at Dongree, but his wife did not come to live with him. She told him that she would come and live with him after she got back her ornaments from Morlee, which had been pledged with him. He and Morlee used to visit each other. The day before yesterday (Monday) deponent went to Morlee's room, and saw his wife sitting on Morlee's lap. He then got angry and gave her a kick. Morlee told him to leave the house, and he did so. Yesterday (Tuesday) morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, Morlee came to his room at Dongree, smoked a *bidee* and left. The same evening he went to Morlee's room and found the door closed. While he was coming downstairs, he met his wife and Morlee. Deponent asked his wife where she had been, when she replied, that she would go wherever she liked. He then asked her to go with him, but she refused. He repeatedly asked his wife to go with him, but she refused, whereupon a quarrel took place between him, his wife and Morlee. After drinking water he went up to Morlee's room, when Morlee asked him to leave the place. Deponent said he wanted his wife, but Morlee said the wife was his. While he was standing, Morlee came up to him with something in his hand and stabbed him with it on his abdomen. He bled profusely. No one was present in the room except deponent, his wife and Morlee. There was a lamp burning in the room. A cry was raised, people came up, and Morlee said that deponent cut had stabbed himself with a knife. Deponent was unable to say with what instrument Morlee stabbed him, and had not seen the knife now shown to him before. His dhotur, a quilt, and clothes, &c., which were on him, were stained with blood. A police sepoy came and took him to this hospital in a carriage. After Morlee stabbed him he threw the instrument away out on the balcony.

In cross-examination by Morlee Muckun, said that he did not stab himself with the knife. When people came up Morlee told them that deponent had stabbed himself. He stooped down after he received the stab. Morlee had charged the deponent with theft at Senowlee, when he was bound over to appear before the authorities there to answer to the charge. Deponent and Morlee were told to settle the matter amongst themselves.

BENGAL.

THE WOMEN'S FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—On Friday afternoon, there was a meeting of the friends of the Calcutta Women's Friendly Society, and Lady Bayley, the president of the society, attended. The Lord Bishops presided. The Rev J. Jackson opened the meeting with prayer, and then gave an address, explanatory of the nature and objects of the institution which it was desired to found. His Lordship asked Mr. Larmour to give some indication of the nature of the employment that might be expected and found for women, when Mr. Larmour stated that there were many women employed in light labour in English factories, and he did not see why something could not be done here in a similar way. They might be employed in polishing, gilding, unpolstering, and, according to the degree of skill, be set to work on other occupations, earning fair wages and living respectably. Mr. Smith, who is also a co-adjutor in the work, also explained the work, and what might be done and expected. His Lordship the Bishop then addressed the meeting in a very sympathising manner, pointing out the necessity of doing something, and the duty of doing it; he spoke of the encouragements and discouragements they might expect to meet, but there would be a great reward in success. He then asked Lady Bayley to declare the institution open. Lady Bayley performed this pleasing duty, and wished them every success. The Rev. Mr. Harrington proposed a vote of thanks to Lady Bayley and the Bishop for their attendance and services, which was seconded by Mr. Pugh, in a brief speech, and the meeting closed with a benediction by the Bishop.

IN THE FALSE CHARGE CASE.—In the case of the Empress *vs* Dinanath Dutt, Seetal Addy and Bundo Addy, the prisoners, who were convicted of the offence with which they stood charged where brought before the Court on Thursday, and received a sentence of four years' imprisonment each.

STREET ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—The case of Empress *vs* was concluded on Monday, the jury returning a verdict of guilty on all the charges. Prisoner was sentenced to imprisonment for five years.

MADRAS.

A LOCAL PREACHER IN TROUBLE.—Mr. A. B. Hughes, a local preacher of the Gospel, was on Saturday charged by Inspector Titness before Mr. Maskell with causing an obstruction in Anderson's Street, Black Town, by preaching and collecting a large crowd of people. Accused stepped into the dock with a Bible in his hand. Inspector Titness said that about 7-30 last evening, accused was preaching at the top of his voice near the houses of some Mahomedans, and, as he would not move off when warned by him, fearing that a serious breach of the peace may be committed, as there was a large crowd collected, he arrested him. Accused said he caused no obstruction. Christ himself commanded to preach the Gospel everywhere, even on the housetops. He preached in several streets, but was never interfered with by other Inspectors or Serjeants, but if he appeared in Anderson's Street, Mr. Titness always interfered with him as he had a grudge against him. He was brought up several times before other Magistrates who only cautioned him. His Worship said that if he promised not to preach again in the streets and cause obstruction he would let him off. Accused would not promise and was sentenced to pay a fine of one rupee. On hearing the sentence he said he would suffer anything but would not pay the fine, but on being taken to the lock-up downstairs Rs. 4-7 were found on his person from which the fine was recovered, and he was liberated.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

SIR W. DAVIES.—On Friday evening last, Colonel Sir William Davies, K.C.S. I., left Lahore on his way to England. There was a large gathering of native gentlemen, including the President of the Lahore Municipality, assembled on the platform to bid him good-bye. Wreaths and garlands were placed upon the gallant Colonel's neck—an attention which he acknowledged briefly, in fitting terms.

ACCIDENT AT SIMLA.—A serious accident occurred at Simla on Wednesday last, the 27th instant, to a young man named Cookburn, a clerk in one of the Secretariat offices. While leaning against the railing of the verandah of his office he fell down in a fit, and before assistance could be rendered, slipped through the opening in the railings and fell down, head foremost, a height of about 14 feet. He was at once removed to the Ripon Hospital, which is close by, where he lies in a precarious state. It is believed that the base of his skull has been fractured.

SERIOUS POISONING CASE.—A most dastardly attempt was made at Amballa a few days ago to poison a lady. The facts are as follows:—The lady in question had brewed for herself a glass of hot punch, and having taken it into her room placed it on the table and commenced reading. Her husband who came in shortly after, noticed that the contents of the glass looked peculiar, and on examination found that the spoon which had been left in the glass had corroded. On the hot water in the kettle being tested, the foreign matter was found to be in that also. Chemical analysis showed that the water had been heavily charged with corrosive sublimate, and that had the draught been taken by the lady, death would have been almost instantaneous. A native servant is suspected, and has been taken into custody. The accused appears to have had access to some dispensary from whence he stole the poison.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore to every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers," but leaving the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the roots are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road London.

INAUGURAL CEREMONY OF THE FEROZEPORE BRIDGE.

THE Kaiser-I-Hind Bridge at Ferozepore, connecting Sirhind with the Punjab proper, was opened on Saturday evening, under trying circumstances, by the new Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Lyall. The preliminary proceedings were delayed for a full hour by a recalcitrant locomotive, and then we were overtaken by a violent dust-storm that blew the illuminations into the river, sanded the viands, parboiled the liquors and parched the guests till they experienced the horrors of a desert simoon. The scene round the ice-wagon, where the Lahore and Ferozepore contingents of khitmutgars contended for aerated waters baffles description. The visitors are to be complimented on their good temper, and the hosts commiserated on their troubles.

Colonel Conway-Gordon, in a telling speech, spoke of Mr. Lyall's connection with the best traditions of the Punjab, and advocated the administrative union of Karachi and Lahore.

His Honor announced Colonel Gordon's elevation to the Director-Generalship of State Railways, and said: "If ever we leave India, which we don't intend to do, our magnificent public works will form more permanent monuments than palaces or tombs." He then read a warmly-worded congratulatory telegram from the Viceroy, and complimented the bridge officers and subordinates (Colonel Conway-Gordon, Mr. Mallet, Major Shepherd, Mr. Bell, Mr. Baker, Mr. Oddie, Mr. Reilly, Mr. Dobree, Babu Preonath Ghose, Mr. Monk-Smith, Mr. Durrand, Mr. Pryce Jones, Mr. Macaulay, Mr. Shaw, &c.) by name.

Mr. Bell replied, acknowledging the sympathetic assistance they had received from the Public Works Minister, Colonel Stanton, Colonel Gordon, Colonel Pemberton, the North-Western Railway, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, and the local authorities.

Colonel Pennock Campbell, East Lancashire Regiment, responded for the guests in a humourously-worded speech, contrasting his present journey, in spite of misadventures, with the dakgharry journey of two years ago.—*Pioneer.*

AN INDIAN ZADKIEL.

BABU TARINI PROSAD NEVGI is the Zadkiel of India. The Babu has used the long Indian nights to some better purpose than merely to serve as an excuse for long chairs and coffee, cigarettes and pegs and gossip. He has gazed at the calm glories of the Bengal heavens with the eye of a seer, and has seen many wonderful things destined to happen in the coming year, some of which he has now vouchsafed to reveal to less favoured mortals. Lord Dufferin, for example, will be glad to hear that the close of his administration will be "characterised by profound political glory," though he may be in some doubt as to what sort of a thing "profound" glory is; and Sir Steuart Bayley will rejoice that under his rule Bengal will be happy. Regarding Afghanistan the heavens seem to have no great store of information. The Amir, it appears, will "contract rheumatism and other diseases." This is, no doubt, a matter of grave importance to the Amir, but the Babu might have had a little consideration for the Political Department, and told us something about Kham-i-Ab, and whether we are to have the Russians in Peshawar next cold weather. Kashmir is to experience "visitations of God," and the return of Babu Nilambur Mukerji—which seems to be a sly dig at the Babu on the part of some merry planet. We are rather proud to find that the heavens agree with us in our firm conviction that there will be excessive rain in Bengal in the rainy season, that there will be much "fear of loss of life" by lightning and cyclones, than there will be earthquakes on the borders of India, railway accidents at the close of the year, and more trouble in Nepal, and that the Government will have to contract loans. On some points we feel in need of further explanation. The planets, no doubt, fully understand what is meant by saying that "much dryness will prevail in the central world and people will thirst after war"; or "that an achievement of British glory over the Ganges will be in contemplation;" but to the foggy intelligences of terrestrials the star language is hard to comprehend. It is as well that Sir Bradford Leslie should know that the unfavourable eyes of *Rahu* have fallen on his health and reputation; but the Babu should have no more dealings with planet who indulges in baleful generalities such as that "fire and poisonous animals will cause fear all round."—*Pioneer.*

THE DEBTS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

A RECENT work by M. A. Neymarch shows that since the year 1870, Europe has increased its debts to the amount of over 40 milliards of francs. France representing 12 milliards, so that the total debt of the European States amounts now to 117 milliards, implying an annual burden of almost six milliards of francs. Twenty years ago—in 1867—the European debt was only 66 milliards, and the annual interest paid was 2,438,000,000frs. The debts are distributed as follow:—France, 31,000,000,000frs.; Russia, 18,093,000,000frs.; England, 17,839,000,000frs.; Austria-Hungary, 12,464,000,000frs.; Italy, 11,181,000,000frs.; Germany, 8,954,000,000frs.; Spain, 6,042,000,000frs.; Portugal, 2,821,000,000frs.; Turkey, 2,622,000,000frs.; The Netherlands, 2,260,000,000frs.; Belgium, 1,771,000,000frs.; Roumania, 720,000,000frs.; Greece, 348,000,000frs.; Sweden, 345,000,000frs.; Denmark, 274,000,000frs.; Servia, 244,000,000frs.; Norway, 151,000,000frs.; Switzerland, 92,000,000frs. France occupies the foremost place, and this is undoubtedly due to the war of 1870. Comparing the debts of the different countries with that of France, it will be seen that the debt of Germany represents 29 per cent. of that of France, England 55 per cent., Russia 78 per cent., Italy 40 per cent., Austria-Hungary 44 per cent. So far as the war budgets of the Great Powers are concerned, of the six Powers, except England, fifty milliards of francs have been spent to prepare for war. The smaller States have followed in their wake. The expenses for army and navy now amount to four-and-a-half milliards yearly, as will be seen from the following data:—Russia, 988,000,000frs.; France, 850,000,000frs.; England, 740,000,000frs.; Germany, 540,000,000frs.; Italy, 343,000,000frs.; Austria-Hungary, 342,000,000frs.; Spain, 290,000,000frs.; Turkey, 200,000,000frs.; The Netherlands, 70,000,000frs.; Belgium, 45,000,000frs.; Portugal, 32,000,000frs.; Sweden, 35,000,000 frs.; Roumania, 29,000,000frs.; Denmark, 23,000,000frs.; Norway, 13,000,000frs.; Switzerland, 17,000,000frs.; Servia, 16,000,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

CONSOLS in London remain unchanged at 103⅞, and French Rentes in Paris at 103½ ex-Coupon, but with Bar Silver quoted ¼d. per oz. lower at 43¼d., there is a reduction of ⅛ reported in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper.

Respecting General Produce there is nothing new in the public telegrams, nor can we learn that private messages show much difference in this respect.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, with sales only estimated at 6,000 bales, and while Spot prices were unchanged, Americans to arrive were quoted 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower. In New York Ready Mid-Uplands lost the previous day's advance of 1-16 cent., and September Futures were further 7 points lower, but what the cause of the weakening tendency may be it is difficult to determine. Reading yesterday's and to-day's telegrams together it is evident that it has its source in the States; but that is about all we have to go upon, as it is evident that is not Receipts that is inducing the reaction. The comparison of the Receipts to date is as follow :—

	1887	1886	1885.
Tuesday's Receipts	2,000	6,300	1,600
Four days' do	6,000	17,400	3,900
Total since 1st Sept ...	6,133,000	5,061,400	4,645,000

Our local market has been dull to a degree to-day, and for Export the transactions reported have been quite insignificant. Purchases by the Mills too have been in smaller compass, the total reported being only about 1,000 bales, comprising Bhownugger at Rs. 192, Wudwan at Rs. 188 to Rs. 192, Khangaum at Rs. 191, Veravul at Rs. 180 to Rs. 184, and Dhoraji ginned at Rs. 195 per candy. The following are the official quotations issued by the Committee of the Cotton Trade Association this afternoon, the arrangement for publishing which is quite a new departure for Bombay :—

	Fine	F. G. Good	F.G.F.	Delivery.
Bengals	160	147	141	... May 25th.
Amreoti	...	194	187	... Do.
Balsbee	...	190	182	... Do.
Karanjo	...	...	...	194 Do.
Akola	...	205	194	... Do.
Sheegaum	...	204	194	...
Khangaum	...	206	195	...
Julgaum	...	194	187	... Do.
Khandeish(generally)	...	192	185	... Do.
Bhownugger	215	204	197	... Do.
Dholleras, Wadwan } up c.pressed.	216	205	197	... Do.
Do. Bombay pressed.	...	195	188	180 Do.
	Best.			
Broach	238	228	220	... Do.
Sawginned Dharwar	...	...	204	... Do.
			200	Ready.
Westerns	...	...	193	... May-June.
Comptas	...	...	170	... May 25th.
Indore	...	...	...	167

WHEAT has been in more active request at an advance of about ½ anna per cwt., less the result, we think of Home advices than easy Exchange and slightly cheaper freights. Be the cause what it may, however, there has been a very considerable extent of business done, and the market closes with great firmness at the following prices for Railway terms :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-8-0	to 8½	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	,, 4-7½	,, 7½	,,
No. 1 Club Delhi	,, 4-5		,,
Hard Yellow	,, 4-9	,, 9½	,,
Red Ahmedabad	,, 4-4		,,
Hard Red	,, 4-0		,,

SEEDS.—Linseed and Rapeseed are both firmly held but at unaltered prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	13,492 bales.
Wheat	49,437 cwt.
Linseed	9,392 ,,
Rapeseed	402 ,,
Groundnats	5,628 ,,

FREIGHTS, although steady, are if anything the turn easier in the matter of rate. The s.s. Anjer Head has been fixed for Liverpool at £1-5 and the Energea for Marseilles at £1-3-9. Another steamer for immediate loading is said to have been chartered at £1-4, and business has been done for Dunkirk and Antwerp at £1-5 per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The decline in the price of Silver has had no effect on our market, private messages it is reported stating that the metal cannot be bought at the decline. We opened rather firmer than we closed yesterday, and demand Bank Bills were obtainable at 1-32d. advance, while Credits could not be negotiated ready at better than 1s. 4 31-32d. as compared with 1s. 4 15-16d. yesterday. In the afternoon very little was done, but the market may be called steady pending the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London. The position of forward business is that the Banks would draw demand for June at 1s. 4 21-32d., and for July at 1s. 4 9-16d. per rupee. We quote for next Mail :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 25-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4¾d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 27-32d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight	1-79	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weaker for Fours, which cannot now be quoted over Rs. 96½. Fours-and-a-half, however, are held for Rs. 100⅜.

SHARES show no very material change. Spinning and Weaving Mills continue to improve steadily on the strength of cheapening Cotton, but in other things we scarcely hear of a transaction from day to day.

RATE OF DISCOUNT.—The Bank of Bombay minimum is 10 per cent.

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A SHORT HISTORY

OF THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

BY

EDMUND C. COX

(TRIN. COLL., CAMB.),

BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE.

For contents see larger advertisement on first page.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CANTOPHER—April 22, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of B W Cantopher, Esq. Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

HAMMOND—April 28, at "Airlie," Murree, the wife of Major A G Hammond, V C, Corps of Guides, Queen's Own, of a son.

McNAIR—April 26, at 2, Camac Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr Geo B McNair, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ELKINS—WRIGHT—April 20, at St Andrew's Church Umballa, David A Elkins, Sub-Medical Department Bengal, grand son of the late John Seddon, Esq., Manchester, Master Sergeant, Madras Cavalry, and great-grandson of the late Giles Seddon, of Manchester, to Millicent Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Quarter Master William Wright, Royal Horse Artillery.

HECQUET—FOX—April 11, at Sukkur, in the Roman Catholic Church, Maria Sylvain Nemours Hecquet, Assistant Engineer, Indus Bridge, to Agnes Mary Josephine, eldest daughter of Francis Mathew Fox, N-W Railway.

RAYNOR—McGLONE—April 19, at St Thomas' Church, Dehra, by the Rev A G A Roberts, M A, Chaplain, Albert Charles, son of the late Captain William Raynor, V C, to Lillian Frances, second daughter of the late H J McGlone, Esq., Superintendent, Office of Inspector-General of Police, N-W P., Toondla.

DEATHS.

BLOTZKY—April 29, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Frederick Biallo Blotzky, aged 32 years, 2 months, and 17 days.

WINSTANLEY—April 28, at Black Town, Madras, from heat appoplexy, Arabella Dorothea, the dearly beloved wife of Mr J A Winstanley, of the Medical Stores.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1887.

ONE of the first of the competitionwallas, Sir William Wedderburn, leaves India to-morrow, thus closing a connection with this country which commenced in 1859, when he was the third out of one hundred and sixty competitors. The official experience acquired during this long period of service was varied, and brought him into personal contact with the greater part of the Bombay Mofussil. He will be remembered however less for the long record as a Collector, and afterwards as Judge and Sessions Judge in Sind, Guzerat, and in the Deccan, or as Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, than for the exceptional manner in which he caused to be felt during that long career the presence of a warm and sympathetic personality which ensured him a regard and esteem on the part of the general community which has found but faint expression in the farewells that accompany him on his departure for his native land. It would not perhaps be wrong to infer from the history of his career that Sir William Wedderburn's guiding principle was that he should consider himself a servant of the public, as much as a servant of the Government, and that his whole duty was not fulfilled when he had performed the daily task imposed upon him by the latter. He was liberal in his views, and owed possibly to his early education in Switzerland and his subsequent acquaintance with Continental life, a suavity of manner and habitual desire to please, which made him accessible and debonnaire when in the midst of strangers, who saw in him not simply an official, but an unassuming gentleman of genial and kindly disposition. There is nothing uncouth or repellant in the native character; it is eminently thoughtful, cautious, docile, unwilling to give causeless offence, while sensitive and grateful for any evidence of consideration and courtesy. It is not difficult to win the confidence and the sympathy of a people of this mould, and Sir William Wedderburn, like others similarly qualified to inspire regard and good will, succeeded in establishing a personal influence which often facilitated the work of administration and converted suspicion and resistance into appreciation and hearty co-operation. If this attitude of mind and person were more general there might be good hope that British rule would be accepted by the inhabitants of this country and loved as a national Government, equally good, would undoubtedly be. It is not any libel to say that this is not the ideal which the average official sets before himself, but rather the contrary. Of the other presidencies, especially of Bengal, it may be affirmed that the first principle of an official determined to perform his duty is to make himself respected and even a little feared by those over whom he has been placed in authority. He does not invite sympathy or deserve it, and will probably find means to resent any inconvenient and unexpected manifestation of it. One result of this somewhat austere view of the allegations of the official position is that the real sentiments of the population at large can only be perceived dimly through the medium of the more or less interested surroundings which envelope men in authority in this country. Native sensitiveness will prevent any one from endeavouring to make his way to the official precincts through the ring of subordinates which encompasses them, unless there be some special object in view which may be the compensation for a little annoyance and unpleasantness. More than one Bengal official has been heard to declare that no native ever seeks an interview without having a private purpose to forward. The fact is true enough no doubt in those cases where no effort is made to encourage visits on any other ground than that of strict business. There have been many brilliant examples of moral and intellectual revolt against this depressing estimate of the possibilities of social intercourse between natives of position and officials, and Sir William Wedderburn was amongst the most conspicuous of these. He always made it his business to seek for representatives of local opinion as to local needs, outside the circle of his subordinates, and the result was that he was always better informed as to the real views and requirements of the community than would have been possible under the usual system of official reserve. His methods, and the principles on which they were based, were recognised and appreciated by former Governors as well as by his Excellency the present Governor Lord Reay, but there was an interval in which undoubtedly Sir William Wedderburn found himself regarded a little coldly by his official superiors, who distrusted a policy of frank and cordial intercourse between administrators and administered. He was in favour with Sir G. Clerk, Sir Bartle Frere, and Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, men of wide sympathies and of large experience. In the time of Sir Philip Wodehouse, Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson, he was not in favour. Sir Richard Temple was not sufficiently long in Bombay to correct from personal knowledge the impressions created on his mind, accustomed as it was to Bengal precedents by a method of administration which regarded as one the elements to be considered, the confidence and approval of the community whose affairs had to be dealt with officially.

Sir William Wedderburn has identified himself in a special manner with endeavours to improve the position of the agricultural population in regard to the Government claim to the land-tax on the one hand, and its responsibilities towards the money-lenders on the other. He urged on the Government the desirability of limiting the amount of revenue enhancements and making the land-tax fixed and moderate. In London as well as in India he pressed this question on public attention, and to his initiative is mainly due the satisfactory settlement arrived at under the governorship of Lord Reay. To relieve the ryot from the pressure of the heavy rate of interest which he has to pay to the money-lender for the capital required to work his fields, he proposed the establishment of Agricultural Banks in India on a basis similar to that on which such institutions have rested so safely and satisfactorily in Germany, in Italy, and in other parts of the Continent. Lord Ripon's Government gave countenance to this scheme, which was approved of by men entitled to speak on behalf of the agricultural community, and by the money-lenders. It was proposed that the Government should place at the disposal of the Banks to be created the same facility for recovering instalments when they fell due as the Government possessed in the case of loans given by Government for certain agricultural purposes. The formalities natural to official money-lending placed many obstacles in the way of agriculturists desirous of borrowing Government money, but the proposed Agricultural Banks, being managed by men specially selected for the work, would relieve the Government from the responsibility of advancing public moneys to private individuals. Though the Government of India, like the Government of Bombay, gave a favourable hearing to the proposal, the India Office found all manner of imaginary difficulties in the way, and required specific information on a number of purely speculative possibilities before according the necessary sanction. This pedantic call for superfluous information, has delayed the experiment, which might well have been undertaken in a limited locality, as was proposed, so as to put the scheme to a practical test. Seeing that the system has been at work for many years in Germany and in Italy, and that in the former country two thousand Agricultural Banks enable the farming operations of the population to be carried on without compelling the farmers to have resort to usurious money-lenders, it is the more to be regretted that the India Office should have in this matter acted in accordance with its traditions of delay and obstruction. It is satisfactory to know that now after the loss of much valuable time the asked for statistical information has been obtained, and will soon be transmitted to the Secretary of State. Sir William has interested himself in forwarding the education of girls both in Kurrachee and in Poona. In the former city there exists the Wedderburn Girls' School, and at Poona he was identified with the successful establishment of a girls' school, for which he aroused a large measure of Maharatta enthusiasm. In this useful work he acted upon his ruling principle, and gave the place of honour to native gentlemen who co-operated with him, and deferred to their wishes and special requirements, consulting them on every occasion and giving the best consideration to their wishes. The difficulties which were generally imagined to stand in the way of developing female education disappeared when thus approached. Sir William Wedderburn takes with him to Europe the good wishes of all classes of the community. He will doubtless find in the United Kingdom not repose but a wider field for his energetic philanthropy, and the political gifts for which India has as yet no sphere.

THE European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association of Calcutta is a survival of days that are not forgotten, although there is neither pleasure nor profit in recalling them. Its members still think that there is a reason for its existence. We will not quarrel with them, for when the *raison d'être* of an institution is called into question, there is only one answer that those who are responsible for its existence are likely to give. There remains nevertheless a doubt whether the European community on the Bengal side best show their strength by organising themselves for defence. The strong men of a community do not usually band themselves together for mutual protection, and we question if there is any more need on the other side of India than there is on this for an organization for securing equal justice—neither more nor less—between one class of the community and the other. Our neighbours never take a higher estimate of our strength than we take ourselves, and where the Europeans so distrust their own capacity for securing justice for themselves that they organize themselves into "defence societies," what are their neighbours likely to think? We must admit that the circumstances of Bengal and of Western India are dissimilar, and that it would be inadvisable to draw too large an inference from the fact that in Bombay we have passed through times of unsettlement without the help of defence associations. But it is an unquestionable advantage to us that European public opinion on the Bombay side is quite strong enough to gain effective recognition whenever and wherever it is in need of it without recourse to any such organization as that which in Calcutta and Bengal is supposed to look after European interests. Evidently we are less in need of it. The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association of Calcutta complain that "in the capital towns in India, where it is admitted that European capital and enterprise have largely contributed to the general prosperity, European influence is practically powerless in Municipal Councils." If such is the experience of Calcutta so much the worse. But we should deny very strongly that anything of the kind is applicable to Municipal experience in this Presidency. The Europeans in the Bombay Corporation occasionally constitute a minority, but they would be the last to admit that they are practically or even approximately powerless. We are afraid that the Executive of the Calcutta Association do not read the reports of the debates of the Bombay Corporation. Let them pay a little attention to this interesting literature, and they will see reason for modifying their too sweeping estimate of the incapacity of the European element in India to get their votes weighed as well as counted.

THERE appeared yesterday morning in the Bombay papers, which usually reach their readers between six and seven, the following Regimental Order, by Lieut.-Colonel Bayley, extracted from the Order of the D.A.A.G.: "Bombay, 2nd May 1887. There will be Brigade Parade this day, Wednesday, the 4th inst., at 6-30 a.m. on the General Parade ground. Volunteers, officers and non-commissioned officers, are invited to attend." Seeing that the notification reached the majority of the Volunteers, and non-commissioned officers at about the time that the Brigade fell in, it need scarcely be said that there were as many Volunteers on parade as could be counted on the figures of a armless man. Looked at from the point of view of a joke, the business would pass muster. But then yesterday morning was not the first of April; it was the fourth of May, and the ludicrous aspect of the matter is not as easy to appreciate as it would have been five weeks ago. Nor will the Volunteers appreciate it any the more because this was not the first occasion on which the military authorities had amused themselves with notifying in the morning papers arrangements or changes in arrangements for an hour that had passed by the time that the papers were in the hands of the people concerned. It is on record that Proclamation Parades, for instance, have been spoiled in this way so far as the Volunteers were concerned, and by this time the Volunteers have had a pretty full experience of this sort of thing. But as it takes time for a man to be accustomed to the pleasantry of being asked to give the pleasure of his company to dinner on the night before last, so it takes time for a Volunteer to be accustomed to the humour of the thing when he is asked to take part in a Brigade parade in time to allow him to appear on the parade ground when the others have marched to quarters. "Somebody has blundered" no doubt, and no one supposes that the blunderer is any one high in authority. The cordial sympathy which the Brigadier-General has always shown to the Volunteers, and his readiness to help them in every way, are so well-known that it would be superfluous to say that the immediate responsibility for this does not rest with him. And that is all that we care to say on the point.

WHEN a public man is leaving this country for good after spending twenty-five years in its service it may be considered as a compliment when the farewell of his friends is given publicity in the columns of a newspaper. But the compliment loses a good deal of its grace when the newspaper which has deemed it advisable to give in its columns an unsolicited publicity, deems it necessary to make such publicity a ground of complaint against the parting guest. Our local contemporary yesterday took the trouble to reprint in editorial type a Government resolution prohibiting servants of Government from receiving addresses, or accepting testimonials, or attending public meetings, and he accuses Sir William Wedderburn of disobeying the orders of the Government of India. The charge is groundless and it would never have been made had the paper which makes it a knowledge of the fact, which was known to all Bombay, that Sir William Wedderburn had distinctly declined to receive any such address, or to attend any public meeting, and sent to those who desired to honour him, a copy of the Government Resolution bearing on the point. The circumstances of the offer and the ground of its refusal were duly forwarded to Government, so little was there of a desire to evade or disregard the rule applying to such matters. The governing bodies of the Poona Institutions, which owed a good deal to Sir William Wedderburn's help and advice, naturally desired to say farewell to him, and he stipulated that the occasion should not be public, and that their farewell should be confined to those connected with the institutions in question and that no formal address, written or oral, should be made to him. The same reserve has marked his very brief stay in Bombay, which has been limited to the two days necessary for the preparations for the voyage. Our contemporary should endeavour to discriminate in matters of official etiquette. Last week a private dinner was given to Mr. Ollivant, at which the chairman of the Corporation distinctly stated that the occasion was private, and that the presence of reporters was not required. Nevertheless, the next day a report of the repast was given, describing it as an official banquet given by the Town Council to the Municipal Commissioner on the occasion of his departure for England. This inexcusable statement was emphasised by an editorial paragraph dilating upon a dinner which was not intended to be a subject of newspaper publicity

WE readily give insertion to "Fairplay's" statement of the "other side of the question" in regard to the acting appointment to the Presidency Magistracy, not with any disposition to admit that in anything that we have said on the subject anything less than fairplay has been given to any interest, public or private, but with an honest desire that no aspect of the case should remain unpresented. But we do not admit for all that that the matter in issue is seriously affected by anything that our correspondent has advanced. Certainly we do not acknowledge that Mr. Webb's fitness for the post is in any degree disproved by the fact that the Government have put a Covenanted Civilian into it. Our correspondent's argument on that point resolves itself into this :—"The Government have passed Mr. Webb over; therefore he may be presumed to be not the best candidate." The "therefore," as any one can see, has been somewhat violently imported into the argument. If Mr. Webb's fitness is to be inferred from the action of the Government in regard to him, the inference is strongly in his favour, for on six or seven occasions the Government have given him the acting appointment to one or other of the Presidency Magistracies, and it would be manifestly unfair to take into account the one occasion on which—for reasons quite apart from his fitness and, as we hold, quite inappropriate to the appointment—they have thought fit to pass him over. We are sorry that the question of personal qualification has been introduced into the controversy, for on each side there are the claims of a good man. But our correspondent has given prominence to that aspect of the matter, and it is only fair to Mr. Webb that the confidence which the Government have reposed in him in the past should be put on record.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

THE following account of Sir William Wedderburn's career in India has appeared recently in an English paper :—Sir William Wedderburn of Meredith in the parish of Tibberton was born in Edinburgh on the 25th of March 1838. The Wedderburn family is of ancient descent on the Scottish Border, and appears in history from the time of Robert the Bruce, the "seven spears of Wedderburn" being well known in Border minstrelsy. The family afterwards settled in Forfarshire, and took an active part in public affairs; Sir Alexander, known as the Knight of Ripon, having been appointed by the Parliament of Scotland one of the Commissioners to negotiate the union between England and Scotland. A Baronetcy was conferred on Sir John Wedderburn of Blackness, but it was forfeited when the fifth Baronet embraced the cause of Charles Edward in 1745. He (with his son—a lad of sixteen—Sir William's grandfather) served as a volunteer at Culloden, was taken prisoner, and executed on Kennington Common. In 1803 a new patent was granted the family. Sir William was the youngest son of Sir John Wedderburn, who was for thirty years a member of the Indian Civil Service, and filled various important offices, including that of Accountant-General for the Bombay Presidency. Up to this the family had been Tories as supporters of the Stuart family, but his residence in India appears to have embued Sir John with broader views, and from this time the family adopted the liberal side of politics. His eldest son John also entered the Indian Civil Service, and was one of those whose life was sacrificed in the Indian Mutiny of 1857, he with his wife and child being killed at Hissar in North India. His second son, afterwards Sir David, was called to the Scottish Bar, but is better known on account of his Parliamentary career, having sat for South Ayrshire from 1868 to 1874, and for the Haddington Burghs from 1879 up to the time of his decease in 1882. His principles were consistently those of an advanced and independent Liberal, strongly sympathising with all popular and national aspirations, and matured by study and extensive travel. An interesting account of his work and opinions will be found in his life recently published by his sister, Mrs. Percival. Sir William, the subject of this notice, was at school with his brother at Hofwyl, near Bern in Switzerland, and afterwards at Loretta in Scotland, continuing his education at the Edinburgh University, while his vacations were spent on the Continent. He had from the first been destined for the Indian Civil Service, which was entered through nominations by the East India Directors. But before he could take up an appointment the system was entirely altered, and the Service was thrown open to public competition. Accordingly, in 1859, he went up for the examination and gained one of the forty appointments offered for competition, passing third out of 160 competitors. After a year's further training in legal and other studies, he proceeded to Bombay in November 1860. The early part of an Indian Civilian's life is spent as an Assistant to the Magistrate and Chief Revenue Officer of a district as large as an English county, travelling about in tents, dispensing justice, superintending public works, inspecting schools, receiving petitions, and mingling freely with all classes of the people. After serving in this way for several years, Sir William entered the Judicial Department of the Service and held the office of Judge and Sessions Judge at Karachi, Ahmednuggur, Poona, and other important towns. He was also Judicial Commissioner for the Province of Sind, and finally a Judge of the High Court at Bombay, which is the highest Court of Appeal. He is now Chief Secretary to the Government, and recently, during a temporary vacancy, officiated as a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay. During his residence in India, Sir William interested himself much in the welfare of the ryots or cultivators, and both in the press, and by public lectures, brought forward various measures to ameliorate their condition. For example, he read a paper before the East Indian Association in London on "The Panchayet; conciliation as remedy for agrarian disorders in India," being a scheme for reviving the old courts of arbitration as a means of settling the disputes between the cultivators and the money-lenders. Later he published pamphlets, entitled "A Permanent Settlement for the Deccan," and "Revenue Enhancements," in which he urged that the Land Tax to be taken from the cultivators by the Government should be fixed and moderate. Later on, he took up the question of Land Banks, as a means of securing the cultivators from oppression by usurers, and supplying them with cheap and abundant capital, and published a pamphlet entitled "Agricultural Banks for India." This subject was taken up by the Government of India under Lord Ripon, and a dispatch sent to the Secretary of State recommending a trial of the scheme. Sir William, whilst in England, pursued the subject, and gave a lecture in Exeter Hall, when Mr. John Bright presided and supported the proposal. He also read a paper regarding these banks before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who in consequence memorialized the Secretary of State on the subject. He also wrote in favour of Lord Ripon's measures for local self-government, and in 1883 gave a lecture before the London Institution on "The Indian Ryot as a member of the Village Community," showing how absolutely necessary such measures were to ensure the well-being of the rural population. Sir William has also exerted himself in the cause of education. He is chairman of the Deccan Education Society, which founded the Fergusson College at Poona, the first independent college in India under native management. He is also a member of the committee of a society to promote female education, which founded at Poona the first high school for native girls in which he endowed scholarships in memory of his brother Sir David. His labors in these various directions have been appreciated by the Press and people of India, and have led to repeated manifestations of good will on the part of the natives. For example, when he left Karachi, his friends built a "Wedderburn Girls' School;" and when he left Ahmednuggur they founded a "Lady Wedderburn Scholarship" in the Female Normal School at Poona. Having now completed a service of more than 25 years, he retires on a pension, and will be free to devote himself to any duties which he may undertake.

AFTERNOON PARTY TO SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

INVITATIONS were issued by the Hon. K. T. Telang to an afternoon party held at his house in Mathew Road, opposite the Seaface, in honour of Sir William Wedderburn. Towards evening the bungalow and grounds were brilliantly illuminated. Sir William Wedderburn, who was accompanied by Mr. Justice Jardine, was received at the entrance by the host, who led him upstairs, where a most influential company of Europeans and natives was assembled to meet him. The gathering included Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, Mr. Justice West, Mr. Justice Birdwood, Mr. Justice Jardine, Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Messrs. W. M. Macaulay, J. M. Sterling, Grattan Geary, Captain Selby, Drs. T. H. Weir, Dr. Peterson, Mr. T. J. Bennett, Mr. Crawley Boevey, Professor Forrest, Messrs. H. M. Phipson, Dossabhoy Framji, Curaetji Furdoonji, M. M. Bhownagri, Framji N. Patel, Sorabji F. Patel, P. M. Mehta, Ragunath N. Khote, Javerilal Umiashankar, J. B. Muraban, A. H. Wadia, R. M. Sayani, Vizbhookhandas Atmaram, Drs. Cowasji Hormusji, R. N. Khory, Shantaram Vithal, Atmaram Pandurung, and A. P. Cama, the Cazi of Bombay, Messrs. K. N. Serval, Hormusji M. Chichgur, F. R. Vicaji, Dinshaw E. Vatcha, M. M. Munshi, Maneckshaw J. Talyarkhan, K. R. Cama, Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban, Messrs. J. C. Cama, S. K. Sanjana, N. R. Ranina, Janardhan Gopal, Dhurumsey Cumroodeen Tyebji, Messrs. M. H. Hakim, Shantaram Narayen, Jamsetjee P. Kapadia, Cursetjee M. Curaetji, Trikhowandas M. Muthoobhoy, N. G. Chandavarkar, Ganesham Nilkant, Dinshaw E. Davar, J. E. Modi, A. K. Setna, Mulji Bhowanidas, and others. After some time had been spent by the guests in pleasant intercourse, the company adjourned downstairs to partake of refreshments which were laid out in a pandop. Sir William Wedderburn left amidst the hearty cheers of the assemblage.

THE AMEER AT HOME.

(BY A CABUL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE "Yellow Pamphlet" is not the only production which has appeared from the Ameer's pen. He is a man of unceasing activity and boundless energy, which, as in the well-known case of Mr. Gladstone, find one means of outlet in the promulgation of his views on various matters. He daily sits in open Durbar from ten till six, keeping the sword of justice—and here the phrase is used in something more than a metaphorical sense—well employed during the time. He then retires for a while, and after taking rest and refreshments, employs himself till late at night in the transaction of State affairs. Labour to him is love, and he personally attends to every detail of his administration, down to the very minutest. We have been told of Frederick the great, as an illustration of his extravagant activity, that if a traveller wished for a good place to see a review he had to write to Frederick, and wait till he had received an answer signed by the great King's own hand. In the same way, if one of the Ameer's soldiers wants a day's leave, he has to apply for it direct to his Highness and wait his will. Oriental nations are fond of seeking redress for all sorts of grievances under the sun by making long-winded petitions to the ruling powers. Abdur Rahman freely receives all petitions presented to him, and be they ever so long and tedious, he reads them all himself. A member of his household once ventured to suggest that his Highness might well relieve himself of a portion of his work by delegating the duty of reading the petitions, and summarising them for him, to some of his officials; but the Ameer would not listen to the proposal. Why, the official might be an honest and an honourable man, but how could he be sure that he might not, though quite innocently, keep back from his notice just the thing he should most desire to know? I may tell you that the Ameer is a shrewd man, and thoroughly knows his business and his position. Ruling as he does amidst wild and ferocious tribes, some of whom are not at all friendly, and may at any moment rise under the lead of any one of the numerous aspirants to the throne of Cabul, he has every need to be wide awake and vigilant. It is almost a necessity of his existence, as the ruler of a heterogeneous mass of lawless mountaineers, that he should be the very essence and embodiment of an absolute autocracy, with all power and authority resting in him and emanating from him. He must hold the reins of Government with an iron grasp, if he would keep them in his hands at all. He displays all the qualities that are essential for a despot in his position—firmness of will, great courage and self-reliance, and a sternness of mind and an obduracy of heart that knows no consideration for human lives or human wrongs. In his Durbar he is seldom in a passion; his coolness and self-possession are remarkable. He would condemn one of his subjects to death with a smile upon his face, as if he had just bestowed a mark of favour upon the wretch. His Penal Code, like the laws of Draco, knows no milder punishment than that of death for a long list of offences, the only distinction that is made is in the degree of torture that is to be applied in proportion to a man's guilt. The Ameer is merciful, when he condemns a thief simply to the gallows or orders him to be beheaded. He is no less merciful, when he seeks to secure the salvation of his soul by blowing away from the cannon's mouth, any one who ventures so far to break the commandments of the Prophet as to drink alcoholic beverages. These forms of punishment, bring, at all events, the agony of the offender to a speedy termination, and those who have to meet with death in one these ways are let off lightly enough compared with others who are ordered to be stoned or beaten to death. A robber chief once thought of avenging the death of a relative, which had been caused by the orders of the Ameer, by taking the life of his Highness. He was a man of dauntless courage, and came into the Durbar with a revolver hidden under his clothes, fully resolved to carry out his murderous intent. But when he came there, he was unnerved by the majestic presence of the Ameer and went away. He came in again shortly after, and while he was trying to summon up his courage for the deed, the keen eye of Abdur Rahman suspected from the man's demeanour that he meant some mischief, and therefore the Ameer immediately ordered him to be taken in custody. When the would-be assassin saw that his design was detected he took courage from despair, and confessed to Abdur Rehman the object of his visit. The man was packed up in a basket and rolled down from the top of a precipice! Here is an actual repetition of the story of the Tarpeian rock from whose summit traitors were hurled down to destruction in the old days of Rome.

Good-natured people may be disposed to call the Ameer a bloodthirsty tyrant and a monster. It is revolting, no doubt, to our feelings to see men marched off to the gallows for petty offences. But we must ever remember what Mr. E. A. Freeman in these days is never tired of inculcating upon students of history, that we should not judge of men's actions by any absolute standard of right and wrong, but should weigh them only in connection with the times in which the men have lived, and the variety of influences which have gone to form their character. Judging Abdur Rahman in this light, I can say that he is only the product of a country which is still far away from the reach of humanizing influences. He does not thirst for blood for its own sake. I should not deem it inconceivable that there should be a grain of tenderness in the composition of such a man. If he keeps the sword well employed, he does it in the honest belief that for the sake of his personal security, as well as for the sake of peace and order in his dominion, he must resort to that mode of making his power felt and respected by his people. The Ameer's sternness is, at all events, not an unmixed evil. Robberies are scarcely known in the city now. If ever a theft takes place in the house of an Afghan, the Ameer inflicts a fine upon all his neighbours for not preventing it, and he proceeds in his punishment upon quite a novel and original plan. A policeman goes to the top of the house in which a theft has taken place, and cries out at the top of his voice, like the Muezzin summoning the Faithful to prayer. Other policemen are sent out in different directions to determine the farthest points at which the sound could be heard, and all whose houses are situated within the area of that fatal hallooing are taken before the Ameer, who fines them on a scale which is as variable as his mood. Whatever one may have to say about the stern as well as the ludicrous aspects of justice in his Highness's territory, there can be no two opinions on this point, that ever since he has been raised to the throne instances of crime and violence have greatly decreased, at least in Cabul. In former days street brawls and a murder or two in the bazaar were almost of daily occurrence. Now, as the citizens are not allowed to go about with arms, in case of misunderstandings, they have only to resort to the milder arbitrament of fisticuffs.

It is not, perhaps, quite a new thing to say that the Ameer is not a savage, impervious to civilizing influences. He has a real desire to introduce reforms in his capital. Whoever thought of a time when Cabul would boast of having a Municipal Commissioner? You will also be surprised to hear, that we have here for some time past a sort of scheme of technical education in good working order, so far as it goes. While you in Bombay have long been exercising your minds in discussing and debating, adopting and rejecting, revising and refining all sorts of plans and proposals, thus justifying in some degree Carlyle's definition of this age as a pre-eminently Talkative Age, the Ameer had simply to say, "let there be technical education," and there was technical education. A thought no sooner enters the mind of an autocrat than it is transformed, if he chooses, into action. We have a workshop in Cabul where arms are manufactured, and a variety of other useful articles are turned out. Apprentices are admitted to the workshop, and when they have learnt some industry, they are sometimes given a loan of money from the public treasury to enable them to set up in business. The Ameer is going to erect an arms factory at Nowshehra, near Cabul, the necessary machinery having already ar

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE *TIMES* AND MR. DILLON.

LONDON, MAY 4.

In the House of Commons last night, there was an excited debate on a motion which was brought forward by Sir Charles E. Lewis, the Conservative member for Londonderry City, to the effect that an article which appeared in the London *Times* charging Mr. John Dillon, a member of the House, with having uttered a falsehood, when that gentleman denied in Parliament that he had no connection with the Fenian Sheridan, was a breach of privilege.

The Irish members and Gladstonians demanded the immediate decision of the House with respect to Sir Charles Lewis' motion.

Mr. Smith asked for the adjournment of the discussion till to-day, which, after a long debate, was agreed to by a majority of thirty-nine votes.

THE MANCHESTER JUBILEE EXHIBITION.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess, opened the Jubilee Exhibition at Manchester yesterday.

A TERRIFIC CYCLONE IN RANGOON.

GREAT LOSS AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 3.

A cyclone swept over Rangoon early this morning, doing an immense amount of damage all over the city. Hundreds of trees were blown down and obstructed tramway and carriage traffic for a considerable time. Many houses, mills and godowns have been unroofed, and a large quantity of rice, paddy, &c., is damaged; in fact, wherever corrugated iron has been used for roofing, the property has suffered severely. The landing shed at the main wharf was unroofed, and the signal flagstaff was blown down.

The gale played terrible havoc amongst the shipping, but no important loss has occurred. Several vessels parted cables, or dragged anchors and came into collision. Hundreds of sampans were dashed to pieces, and fifty cargo boats. Several steam launches and flats have been washed ashore, besides several have foundered.

There has been no loss of life on land, but about a dozen men are missing from boats, and it is feared they have been drowned, as well as many others whose loss has not as yet been discovered.

The Shoay Dagon Pagoda and surroundings suffered severely, but not so much as might have been expected, considering its exposed position.

It is impossible as yet to estimate the damage.

MAHARAJAH DHULEEP SINGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 4.

A London telegram to be *Pioneer* states that Dhuleep Singh left Paris with a borrowed passport under the name of Patrick Casey, and was accompanied by a native servant. He lost his passport and thirty thousand francs in Berlin. The Russian officials allowed him to travel without a passport to Moscow. Dhuleep Singh is seeking permission to proceed to Central Asia in order to stir up trouble in Afghanistan and India against the English. Whilst in Paris, he associated with Irish revolutionists.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Captain Muir, of the Viceroy's Body Guard, goes with the native Cavalry officers to England for the Queen's Jubilee.

MR. CAREY AT LADAKH.

The *Pioneer*, in noticing Mr. Carey's arrival at Ladakh, says his journey across the Karakoram Pass so early in the season is unprecedented

THE CONVEYANCE OF MAHOMEDAN PILGRIMS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 4.

An important Government Resolution will be published in a few days, giving particulars of the agreement between the Government and Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, for the conveyance of pilgrims to Mecca. Under the new arrangement tickets will be issued to pilgrims at all the principal Mahomedan centres, and on arrival in Bombay they will be taken charge of by the tourist firm; they will be protected from being plundered by touts, and the control of Government will be strengthened.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 4.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Ancona, with the English Mails of the 22nd ultimo, left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 3.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Coromandel arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, homeward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

SINGAPORE, MAY 4.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Zambesi, which left Bombay for China on the 22nd April, arrived here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	97½
4½ per cent. "	70½
3 per cent. Consols for account	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	43½

The Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, president of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the members of the executive and general committees of the Society will visit the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals and the Government Veterinary College, near Government House, at Parel, to-day, at 5-30 p.m. The secretary of the Society has also invited a number of leading European and native gentlemen to visit the institution at that hour.

The Austro-Hungarian Consul at Bombay has been raised to the rank of Consul-General, with powers extending over all the Austro-Hungarian Consulates in British India, Aden, Ceylon, and Burma.

There were slight showers on Malabar Hill and in other parts of Bombay yesterday morning.

The following notification of the appointment of the Hon. J. B. Peile to be a temporary member of the Viceroy's Council is published in the form of a *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 30th ultimo:—"A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the departure on leave of the Hon'ble Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., D.C.L., the Governor-General in Council has been pleased under the provisions of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., Capt. 67, Section 27, to appoint the Hon'ble James Braithwaite Peile, M.A., C.S.I., Member of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India. The Hon'ble Mr. Peile, who under instructions from his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India took upon himself the execution of his office from the forenoon of the 9th instant, has taken his seat on the forenoon of this day."

A good deal of correspondence has taken place with reference to the exemption of public institutions of a charitable character from Municipal taxes. It arose out of the levy of taxes by the Thana Municipality on the Civil Hospital building. The legality of the levy was doubted by the Surgeon-General, who referred the matter to the Collector of the district. The Collector held that the tax was not applicable, giving as his reason that the hospital, which was a charitable institution, should be exempted on the same principle that temples and dharmshalas were exempted. The Commissioner, N. D., in submitting the correspondence to Government explained that the hospital gave relief annually to 251 in-door and 2,735 out-door patients on an average, and that he considered the action of the Municipality in taxing the building, while others of not greater public utility are exempted, was ill-advised, and that the Committee should be asked to reconsider its decision. The Government has now concurred with the Collector of Thana and the Commissioner, N. D. "Public institutions, like hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, colleges, and schools," the Resolution says, "are in themselves of the nature of charitable institutions, and Government are of opinion that buildings in which such institutions are located should be exempted from Municipal taxation."

The Lisbon Minister has ordered the Goa treasury to make provision for the pay of the Portuguese prelates according to the following scale:—The Patriarch Archbishop of Goa will draw Rs. 15,000 per annum, the Bishops of Damaun and Meliapur Rs. 10,000 each, and the Bishop of Cochin 7,500.

From a telegram, dated Hongkong, 4th instant, we learn that the total sales of Indian yarn for the fortnight amounted to 4,050 bales. The exchange at Hongkong on Bombay was quoted at Rs. 222¾ per 100 dollars; and at Shanghai at Rs. 308½ per 100 taels.

The Government of Assam are encouraging the settlement of Nepalese immigrants in the sparsely populated and waste land tracts of the Dibrugarh and Tezpur sub-division by granting them land with a revenue-free term of three years.

Captain A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., Political Agent, Bikaneer, Rajputana, has in preparation a book of Persian translations.

Statistical returns just issued show that the total amount of Indian sea and land customs revenue, exclusive of the salt revenue, for the official year 1886-87, was Rs. 1,20,50,000 as against Rs. 1,15,81,000 in the previous financial year. The import revenue amounted to Rs. 50,50,000 as against Rs. 42,82,000, and the export revenue to Rs. 69,97,000 as against Rs. 72,99,000.

The news that the dreaded disease, known as Kumri, has made terrible ravages among the Cavalry horses in Upper Burma, and this in the dry weather, too, has caused considerable consternation. The only way out of the difficulty seems to be that suggested by a Calcutta journal, that some of the regiments be relieved before the rains thoroughly set in. The opinion generally expressed is that, if mounted men are to be kept in Burma, the local ponies must be used, and that special regiments of Cavalry on the Silladar principle should be used.

The *Pioneer* comments at length upon the project of the "White Star Company" to establish a line of steamers between India and England, and clearly points out the utter absurdity of making Calcutta the basis of its operations. The traveller, it reminds the promoters, will never consent to sail round the Indian coast, nor will such an arrangement serve even to bring the White Star boats into effective competition with the mail steamers and other lines which start from Bombay. The opinion of our contemporary all travellers will endorse, and the Company will do well to think twice before making their final arrangements.

The Mohurrum riots at Delhi will cost the enthusiasts of that city something close upon twenty-five thousand rupees before a year is over. They have most properly been saddled with a punitive police of one hundred foot, and ten mounted constables, ten sergeants and two deputy inspectors "in consequence of their misconduct."

The *Pekin Gazette* of March 22nd reports the departure from Lhasa of the Abbot of Paya'rb, who has been charged by the Dalai Lama to head a mission to inquire after the young Emperor of China's health, and to "give thanks for his bounty." Numerous presents are carried by the mission.

When Goldsmith visited Cologne he found the atmosphere so impure that he sat down in a huff and putting his pen to paper declared that he "counted two and seventy stenches all well-defined and several stinks." An individual who subscribes himself with the ominous word "Walker" has been even more annoyed by the poisonous odours of Calcutta than ever Oliver was with Cologne. But instead of musing over his troubles in verse he proceeded in the very height of his indignation to indite a lengthy diatribe to a local journal in which he minces neither matters nor words. Says he:—

For some time past it has been my custom to walk round the Fort of a morning, until the stink at the water gate of the Fort became so pronounced that I avoided that locality! One friend of mine remarked that the stink came and struck him on the face; another said it was enough to knock him down. I can say positively that it is a good, all round, well-compounded stink, which reflects credit on the authorities of the Fort. I am inclined to think this success is not due to the military authorities; it would require a properly constituted Sanitary Board of two medical men, two Engineers, and a Chemical Examiner to produce such a fine old stink.

The writer is certainly gifted with the faculty of expressing himself plainly and forcibly. One would wish his subject had been somewhat more savoury. But he seems rather to revel in it, for he treats of the subject much as a philosopher might do. He has carefully studied the subject, watched the effect of the malodorous uprisings on people of various constitutions, and then he seems to have a preference of some particular perfume.

If any one wants a good full-flavoured stink of rotten vegetable matter he should walk round the jail at certain seasons of the year. This stink is peculiar, and of a kind seldom met with; the authorities of the jail deserve credit for economy in the preservation of manure and the careful stowing of a poisonous stink of great pungency and flavour. The stink will compare in point of age with some of the fine old whiskies now so industriously advertised. If any have a preference for a rare old animal stink, why let them try that part of the Circular Road to the north of the old Zoo. So much for the stinks which infest the Maidan; they are there."

Mohini Chatterji, the high priest of Theosophy, is now in America. There was a mild expectancy on the part of the American "disporters in profundity" that he would supply them with something to talk about; but he appears to have been occupied mainly in adding to his data instead of lifting the veil from his philosophy. The other evening, however, he let drop a few remarks before the Nineteenth Century Club at New York, which will furnish those in need of the mental provender he has to furnish all that they can digest for a long time to come. Mohini Chatterji, it appears, relies on two canons of truth. One is that whatever is impossible is necessarily true, the other that whatever can be explained by reasoning is false. Commenting on Mohini Chatterji's theories, the *New York World* says:—

It seems almost a pity that Chatterji has not been brought into contact with our great speculative philosopher, Prof. Harris, the invincible apostle of the whatness of the is and of the essential thingness of the thingless. Their meeting would be followed by an exhibition of mental fireworks, the scintillations and variegated explosions of which would convince their enraptured sympathizers that the millenium of thought had arrived at last and come to stay. It is Chatterji's opinion that the body of truth is represented only by words that are unmeaning. This theory lets a great light in upon many things that have puzzled matter-of-fact people when wrestling with the writings of speculative philosophers. It helps Browning. The words are only used to fill up space, as it were, while the true inwardness of the occasion is supplied by the "spiritual super sense." This gives a mental freedom and elasticity that constitute a perfect luxury. It is somewhat of a drawback that this "spiritual super-sense" drives out common sense; but the disciples of profundity manage to get along without the latter somehow.

The undertaking of the Indian Feeder Lines Company is making progress. A tender for the whole of the plant, rolling-stock, &c., delivered in Bombay, has been submitted by Messrs. John Fowler and Company, of Leeds and Calcutta, for the sum of Rs. 56,130, and has been accepted on the understanding that the order will be given in the event of the lease being executed in terms satisfactory to the directors. Messrs. John Fowler and Company undertake to make delivery in Bombay within twelve weeks from the date of order, and it is anticipated that the line will be open for traffic within two months of the arrival of the plant. The directors propose to call the first general meeting of the Company as soon as the lease has been executed, and as instructions have been given for the preparation of the lease, it is not expected that there will be any delay.

Mr. Charles C. Prinsep, whose death was announced the other day by Reuter, was Statistical Reporter at the India Office, where he had been a clerk for many years. The late Mr. Prinsep was a member of the well-known Indian family of that name, being the second son of Mr. William Prinsep, one of whose brothers was Mr. Charles Prinsep, Advocate-General in Bengal, another brother being Mr. Henry Thoby Prinsep, for many years in the Indian Civil Service, then a member of the Court of Directors, and finally of the Indian Council, while another brother was Mr. James Prinsep, to whose memory the Ghat of that name was erected by the citizens of Calcutta. The late Mr. C. C. Prinsep came out to Calcutta upwards of forty years ago for the purpose of joining the mercantile firm of Dwarkanath Tagore, but he returned to England after only about two years' stay. He obtained his first appointment at the India Office in 1853. Two of his brothers are well known in the Panjab and the Upper Provinces as members of the Bengal Civil Service, and another brother, who was in the army, and is now dead, married a daughter of the late Sir Henry Durand.

Another of the large bridges which mark this year's railway construction work will shortly be opened. The last girders of the bridge over the Jhelum at Dhak Nizam were erected a few days ago, and a short time will see the work finished. This bridge, some 70 miles below the first Jhelum bridge, will connect the North-Western system with the Sind-Sagar Railway, and open communication between Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan and the Salt Mines at Khewrah and the coal mines at Dhundote close by. The bridge is seventeen spans of 150 feet, rather over half a mile, and is carried on well foundations 25 feet in diameter, and 82 feet below low water. The river-bed has many seams of clay in it, rendering the process of sinking the wells rather slow; and as the river is concentrated at that place, and is not split up into several channels, the erection of the iron-work had to be almost all carried out on staging in the water. Latterly the girders were erected on boats; the depth of water and strong current rendering it impossible to drive in piles. The well-sinking began in September 1885, and the erection of the girders in December last year; so that the work has taken just over 18 months to complete, and we believe the cost has been several lakhs under the estimate. Probably the bridge will be inspected and opened about the middle of May.

DEATH OF THE PARSEE TIGER SLAYER.

Mr. Hormusjee Edulji Kotwal, the well-known tiger slayer, died last night at the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Hospital. It will be remembered that he was severely wounded in the arm in an encounter with a leopard, a few days ago, in the jungle of Bansda, and would have been killed on the spot by the infuriated beast but for the assistance he received from the villagers who had accompanied him. With their aid the leopard was killed, but Mr. Kotwal being far away from any competent medical help bled profusely from his wounds. The Raja of Bansda very kindly treated the wounded *shikari*, who had been a resident for years in his Highness' territory. The medical man of the place offered to amputate his arm; but as the deceased did not like the idea of incapacitating himself from gratifying any more his love of sport, he preferred to be removed to Nowsari, his native place. Having stayed in that town for a day, he was recommended to be brought down for more skilful treatment to Bombay. During the week that he remained in the hospital, he was under the treatment of Dr. Gray. But in spite of the best medical aid that was available, the condition of the unfortunate man grew from bad to worse. He had grown exceedingly feeble from loss of blood, and for the last two or three days was in a semi-conscious state. Although the record of the tigers slain by Mr. Kotwal comes to far above a hundred, he had never met with any mishap before. Only last year, he was presented with a rifle at a large public meeting of natives held in the Framji Cowasji Institute. A public subscription had been raised for the purpose, in appreciation of the rare courage always shown by the sportsman in the field. He dies at the age of 60, leaving a large family behind.

An inquest will be held by the coroner at half-past nine this morning, and his remains will be conveyed to the Tower of Silence at 3 p.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

Amount to be remitted during 1887-88	£16,250,000
Remitted from 1st April 1887 to 23rd April 1887	£1,239,000
Balance to be remitted from 24th April to 31st March, 1887	£15,011,000

BEVERAGES FOR WARM COUNTRIES.

In warm countries it is of supreme importance to use a health-giving beverage, with which in all cases and at trifling cost, the thirst can be quenched without risk of deranging the stomach and especially the intestines.

Of all hygienic products, the one uniting the most powerful and recognised beneficial properties is undoubtedly Tar.

The use of Tar-water was first favoured in England after a remarkable account eulogising its virtues written by Berkely, Bishop of Cloyne, who being on board a vessel, amongst the crew of which Typhus was making terrible ravages, noticed that those sailors who drank tar-water were left untouched by this disease.

Thanks to the ingenious preparation of universal fame, Guyot's Tar Solution, tar-water has, for some years now, regained its old renown.

A tablespoonful of Guyot's Tar Solution poured into a tumbler of water produces a pleasant and eminently healthful drink ready for immediate use.

Guyot's Tar Solution is also the most efficacious remedy for bronchial affections, colds, catarrh, phthisis, as well as for bladder diseases.

To all who have tried it, this truly wonderful beverage has afforded complete and comforting relief.

Agents in Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co.; Temkers & Co.; Thomson & Taylor Cooper Madon & Co.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE GLASGOW EXHIBITION.

The Bombay Government has passed the following Resolution in reference to the International Exhibition which it is proposed should be held in Glasgow next year:—

General Department.

Bombay Castle, 29th April 1887.

Letter from Mr. James King, Lord Provost of Glasgow and Chairman of the Executive International Exhibition Committee, Glasgow, dated 16th November 1886—Intimating that an International Exhibition of Industry, Science, and Art, will be held in the City of Glasgow in 1888; and observing as follows:—

"Mr. John Muir, he senior partner of the well-known firms of Messrs. James Finlay and Co., of this city, and of Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co., of Bombay and Calcutta, has occasion to proceed to India in connection with the business of his firms. He has taken a warm interest in the promotion of this movement and is one of the largest guarantors. He has kindly undertaken to do what he can while in India to secure a worthy representation of its numerous industries, and on his arrival in Bombay will ask the honour of an interview with your Excellency on the subject.

"May I beg that you will do the City of Glasgow the favour of extending to him and to his efforts in this matter your personal and official support.

"There must necessary be in England many valuable illustrations of the industries of India which, if they could be secured for the Exhibition in Glasgow, would do very much to enrich it and promote its success. It would be a great favour if your Excellency's influence could be directed to attain this important result."

Resolution.—The receipt of this letter may be acknowledged and the Lord Provost informed that the Bombay Government will do all in their power to assist the Committee of the Exhibition.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council understands, that the assistance required is that of the local district officers, and that any expenses incurred in obtaining and forwarding samples of the products and industries of the various districts, will be defrayed by the Executive Committee.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council also understands that the Hon. F. Forbes Adam will hereafter represent in detail what exactly is required, and he is confident that the various officers called upon will readily and cheerfully do all in their power to promote the success of the undertaking, which has the cordial support of Government.

T. D. Mackenzie,
Acting Secretary to Government.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I perused with the greatest interest Mr. Kirkham's letter on the subject of technical education, which appeared in your issue of the 30th. The latter is to me peculiarly interesting, as it exhibits very clearly the confusion of ideas existing in the minds of able men who are following the popular cry, without seemingly giving the subject that attention and study which it deserves, for the quotation which Mr. Kirkham makes from the report of the President of Queen's College, Cork, is more involved than his own letter. It seems to me, as a looker-on, that while these gentlemen cry "technical education," the direction they are moving in is towards the establishment of State manufactories, and thus arises from the confusion of which I speak the mixing up of two totally different aptitudes, technical knowledge and technical skill, or in other words, education and actual practice. Although a man is in reality learning all his life, we say the Banker's clerk has finished his education, but these gentlemen wish to carry the matter further, they would give the clerk no education proper, but teach him his business by letting him play at it like a game. That there would be a distinct gain in a certain direction from such a course I am perfectly ready to admit, but the whole world has decided that preliminary training is desirable. Mr. Kirkham throughout his letter appears to be alluding to technical knowledge, but the establishment about to be started at Parel, is, I take it, for imparting skill, and there is the widest difference between the two. Mr. Peile's report, alluded to by Mr. Kirkham, undoubtedly deals with skill only, as it refers to trades and industrial schools, but the dispatch of 1854 deals with knowledge, and not skill. "The education which we desire to see extended to India, is that which has for its object the diffusion of the improved Arts, Science, Philosophy, and literature of Europe; in short of European knowledge." The Queen's College report advocates "a thoroughly sound practical training in physical, chemical, and natural science." This refers to knowledge, but further on, the direct reference to "technical schools springing up" is, I take it, a reference to something outside the scope of the existing educational scheme, and this can only mean what I call State manufactories for imparting skill. Now, with many apologies to Mr. Kirkham, it seems to me quite impossible to evolve "sound views" out of this jumble. It may be contended that there is not that wide difference between knowledge and skill which I have assumed to exist, and that the two are too much interwoven to be treated separately. To those who hold these views I would beg leave to assert that skill bears to knowledge what any ordinary mental avocation bears to school learning; in the two systems of learning the purely mental leads to purely mental avocations, and a further college training to writing, statesmanship, philosophy, and poetry, &c. The technical system (if it existed) should lead to industries, and further special training to engineering, architecture, painting, sculpture, &c. As matters now exist, to quote Mr. Kirkham's own words, "Education is one-sided and too exclusively literary," I would go further and say that technical education has been and is being shamefully neglected (I do not forget the fight we had in the Senate of the Madras University to get a chemical professor), and I much fear, that in the establishment of State factories technical education will be still more neglected. However well the school or manufactory (call it what you will) is started at Parel, I feel certain, that if once materials are to touched by students, it will degenerate into a costly State plaything. I should like to give you my reasons for these conclusions, but I have already exceeded the limits I allowed myself.—Yours, &c.,

R. F. CHISHOLM,
Late Superintendent, Madras School of Arts.

May 2.

CLUBS AND BARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Permit me to draw your attention to the letters which have already appeared in your columns regarding the disastrous effects of the starting of so many clubs in Bombay has had on the business of the license-holders in this city. One well known Restaurant has been closed since the 1st instant, another has just been sold by public auction, and no doubt there are many others that will close shortly.

Has the Government no power to assist the license-holders, or are we to continue to go on like this until all the licensed houses are closed?

If the Government prefer the unlicensed to the licensed houses, the sooner they stop issuing licences the better, for there is nothing but ruin for the license holder if he tries to hold out a gainst the clubs.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, May 4. FIVE OF CLUBS.

DEATH OF COLONEL HYKOOP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MAY 3.

I regret to have to announce the death, which took place rather suddenly yesterday, at his residence in Camp, of Colonel James Hykoop, late of the Gaekwar's State Service. The deceased retired from the service on pension about two years ago. On receiving intimation of the deceased's death, telegrams were despatched to his wife, children and other relatives to come down by the mail, to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased. They did accordingly.

The remains of the deceased were interred here this morning, with every manifestation of sorrow for an old officer and comrade. Six Companies of the State Infantry, under the command of Captain DeCunha Dumar and Lieutenant S. Ballantine, which had been detailed as a funeral party with the regimental band, were at the deceased's house, and a gun-carriage belonging to his Highness the Gaekwar's Battery was brought for the conveyance of the coffin. All the military officers were present. The officers placed the coffin upon the gun-carriage, on which were placed the deceased's sword, &c. On a given signal, the order was given to march when the band played the Dead March in Saul. At the entrance to the Baroda Camp cemetery, the coffin was removed from the carriage, and, borne on the shoulders of some of the State officers. At the graveside, Colonel Westmacott, of the 28th Regiment N. I., read the Burial Service in a most impressive manner, the chief mourners responding.

THE CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The outcry which has been raised against the appointment of a Civilian to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate is from many points of view so entirely intelligible, that I shall be glad to say a few words on one or other aspects of the question which seem to me to have been overlooked. The memorial published in to-day's paper puts the case against the Covenanted Civil Service on the strongest ground which can apparently be taken; but surely it is not correct to say that the whole of the legal community of Bombay, both barristers and solicitors, are available for this particular and coveted appointment. The truth is the other way. And does not this material fact throw a very different complexion over the whole case? And why, moreover, must any other candidate be necessarily preferred, as a matter of course, to a presumably competent and successful civilian, who may, as in Mr. Crawley-Boevey's case, be a barrister, and may have had like him an extensive training in magisterial and judicial work of various kinds; and be far better acquainted with natives and the native languages than any ordinary Bombay barrister is likely to be? The strength of the agitation against Mr. Crawley-Boevey's appointment appears to lie in the fact that it focusses several powerful elements, each of what is naturally antagonistic to the Covenanted Service:—

(1) Mr. Webb's personal grievance is most intelligible. If he has really been as successful as the memorialists contend, it is certainly not apparent why he has now been superseded. Most persons will be inclined to regard this supercession as an indication that he has not, in the opinion of the responsible authorities, been the unqualified success that the friendly but irresponsible memorialists make out.

(2) The Uncovenanted Service have already obtained one of the three Presidency Magistrates' appointments; and another Uncovenanted officer was not long ago appointed temporarily to act. These gentlemen are much interested in preserving, if they can, the promotion for themselves; but being modest men, they prudently prefer to pose as the anonymous champions of the Uncovenanted Service. How many European or Eurasian members of this service are really qualified for the post of Presidency Magistrate? I will ask you to judge by reference to the official Civil List.

(3) The legal community of Bombay is the class whose interests are absolutely championed in the memorial: but, as already explained, the persons of this class who are really interested are an extremely small section.

But interested agitation apart, is there not one plain and common-sense way of looking at the question? The Government is presumably more interested than any private persons can be expected to be in appointing the best man they can to the post of Chief Presidency Magistrate. They have selected Mr. Crawley-Boevey, not at all, as suggested, because of any block of promotion affecting that gentleman; for, as a matter of fact, he could be easily provided for elsewhere, and he is not a pecuniary gainer at all by the appointment; but, as I believe to be the case, solely because in the exercise of their discretion, the Government considered him to be be the best man available for the post. This being the case, the presumption is at any rate in his favour; and until he has been tried and has failed, I would appeal to your sense of justice to give him

April 3. FAIRPLAY.

A LOST GOVERNMENT NOTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the possibility or otherwise of stopping a lost or stolen Government note is a question of much public interest, I beg to send you the enclosed letters for publication. The legal aspect of the case seems to me very simple. Government by the very wording of their note are bound "to pay the bearer on demand," whenever or by whomsoever presented, so long as the bearer presents it at an authorized Government treasury. If it were otherwise the public would refuse to accept notes in payment, and the reputation of the Government would thus suffer. Last year in London I had some £5 notes stolen from my house. I traced them to the Bank of England, the officials of which politely declined to return them to me. Could I have proved that the thief had passed them to a receiver of stolen goods, I should have had a legal remedy against him personally. I traced the notes to a draper who had received them honestly in payment of wearing apparel purchased by my servant, and of course had no redress.

In the present case the correspondence, I think, shows that the procedure of the Government Currency Office is wrong in defacing and destroying the value of a note before payment.—I am, &c.,

MERCHANT.

The Superintendent-in-Charge,
Paper Currency Department, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—On the 25th instant, I presented through my office peon the enclosed note of Rs. 50 S-3 05998, Bombay, to your office for payment. Payment was refused, and the note was made non-negociable and its value destroyed by your office stamping on the note in large black letters in two places the words "Stopped Note."

In accordance with the Government endorsement upon the said note "promising to pay on demand," I now herewith demand of you immediate payment of this note to the bearer my peon, who has instructions to remain at your office till the note is paid.

As requested by you I have filled up the enclosed form, stating from whom I received the note in the ordinary course of business. It happened that it was the only Rs. 50 note in my safe, and I was therefore able to trace from whom I received it.

I should be obliged by your informing me under what law you consider yourself entitled—(1) to refuse payment of and (2) to deface and destroy the negociable value of a currency note presented for payment by the honest holder of same.—I am, &c.

The Assistant Acct.-General,
In charge Currency Office.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of this date, enclosing Rs. 50 for which accept my thanks.

With reference to the first para. of your letter, you are no doubt right in stating that a presented note even though stopped should be cashed at once; but would you not in handing over the presenter to the police, lay yourself or the police open to a charge of false imprisonment?

It seems to me that in such a case the only safe course, if the presenter looked like a thief, would be to delay encashment under some colourable pretext, and in the meantime to send for the police, and catechise him. Further than this you could not attempt, the honest owner of a note is entitled to protection, not to arrest, upon a probably false charge.

I judge from the explanation that you have been so good as to give me that the honest possessor of a stolen note is just in as good a position as if it were coin; he has an indefeasible right to its possession as against the world. The loser, after the thief has once passed it into circulation, has no chance of recovery.—I am, &c.,

THE RIGHTS OF GOLAK BRAHMINS.

Mr. Cooper yesterday delivered judgment in a defamation case known as the Golak Case, which had been *sub judice* for a long time. The complainant Vishnu Annand is a Brahmin priest of the caste and the accused named Vittul Shewram Shastri occupied a similar rank, and it was alleged by the former that the latter issued hand-bills in which he asserted that he was not a Brahmin. Through this act the complainant averred that his castemen, who employed him in religious ceremonies, discontinued doing so and in consequence he suffered much monetary loss. The facts of the case appear in the following judgment. In defence justification was attempted to be proved, and Mr. Balcrishna Kirtikar appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Atmaram Juggonath represented the accused.

Mr. Cooper said: This case was instituted by the complainant and others against the accused in consequence of a printed hand-bill, which it has been proved he published and distributed. The witnesses called on behalf of the complainant have proved that in this Presidency there have existed for many years a class or caste of Hindus called Golak Brahmins, many of whom have during that time lived as Bhicksucks, exercising many of the privileges of performing the constituted works of Brahmins and having performed amongst their families ceremonies according to the Vedas. At Poona the witness Yedneshwur Vithal, a Concanat Brahmin who exercises the right of performing obsequial ceremonies at the place near the temple on Kareshwur, on the bank of the river set apart for Brahmins, and who has enjoyed that office for thirty years, states, he knows a class of Brahmins called Golaks. There are ten or fifteen families of them at Poona; that he has performed obsequial ceremonies for them at their houses and such ceremonies are also always performed by him at the place set apart for the Brahmins; that he has performed those ceremonies according to the Vedas, and that the family priest of the Golaks attend at those ceremonies but does not officiate though entitled to receive certain dues for those ceremonies on the eleventh or twelvth days. And Govind Ganesh Joklekar, Concanath Brahmin, residing at Poona, states he knows a class of Brahmins called Golaks, that he has been in the habit of going to them for about five or ten years, and that he has attended the Manasnagar ceremony at some families of Golaks. In respect of the Ahmednagar district Vienkunt Bhut Shridhun Bhut, who calls himself a Deshmook Brahmin, states there are Golaks in the Ahmednagar zilla; that they are Bhicksucks and Coolcurnees; that in some families of Brahmins and Sudras they have the privilges of Asta Dikar, Ganpatti, etc; that Brahmins pay Dikshanna to Golaks; that ceremonies in Golaks' houses are performed according to the Vedas, Bhagwan Shaw gives similar testimony and states he is also entitled to receive alms, and that there are five or six families of Golaks descended from one head; that they in turn exercised those rights; and that in 18 years his turn comes round one year for Gumora and one year for Hira. The complainant also states that there are many Golaks in the Ahmednagar district, who have the privileges of performing the six works of Brahmins. As to the Nasick district there are many witnesses, of whom was Laxman Patel Nimbayai, a cultivator about 70 years old, who states during his lifetime the Golaks have officiated as priests among his community and that there are five or ten families of them in his village. Similar evidence was given as to the position of Golaks held in other district. As to the Colaba district Keshew Chiman Joshi states he is a Golak Brahmin, he is entitled to enjoy eight privileges with the Brahmins and other castes, that he holds and he had produced two sanads, one granted by Augria and the other by the descendant of the Peishwa's family. After a review of further evidence as to the rights of Golaks, judgment went on, the accused has by his hand-bill raised the question as to those rights and privileges being rightly enjoyed by them, and that there is a reasonable doubt whether he has not done so in good faith when the authorities as he understands them and is desirous that some competent authority should decide that question, it was not proved that at that time he printed the hand-bill he was aware, that those rights and privileges had been as long enjoyed by this community, that they held the sanads conferring those rights and privileges of judgments of the courts, on disputes in the caste, also upholding their rights. If such had been proved, I must have put the accused on his trial for defamation by framing charges against him. I caution the accused that he must not distribute any more of those hand-bills or similar ones, or try to raise the question in any such way, or he will render himself liable to be dealt with under the Penal Code. I discharge him.

SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN ON THE COERCION BILL.

Sir George Trevelyan, having been invited to state his views in regard to the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill, has sent the following letter to a correspondent:—

8, Grosvenor-crescent, London, April 14. Sir,—I should have been very glad to take advantage of my absence from Parliament and avoid expressing an opinion on the controversy of the hour. But, as the only person who has had any prolonged experience of the double task of taking part in the administration of Ireland and of conducting Irish business in the House of Commons during the period that the Nationalist movement has been at a height, I feel bound not to keep silence on a subject with regard to which I have as fixed and definite an opinion as I ever had on any subject in the world.

Many of the Liberal supporters of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill both in and out of Parliament appear to be under a misapprehension with reference to what are by far the most important provisions of that measure. An able and eloquent friend of mine, speaking at Hawick the other day, is reported to have said:—The "Gladstonians talked as though the Crimes Act was to apply to all the Irish people. It was only going to apply to house-breakers, moonlighters, murderers, and criminals generally." These are exactly the words with which I and other members of Mr. Gladstone's Government defended the Criminal Law Amendment Bill of 1882. These words would apply still more strongly to the measure which that Government had resolved to introduce at the time when it went out in June, 1885. But to the bill of the present Government which is now on for a second reading these words are altogether inapplicable.

Lord Spencer's administration of Ireland was praised, and often generously praised, by many among the members of the present Government; but when I look at this measure and at the persons whom they have selected to carry it into operation when it shall have become law, I cannot think that they understand the principles by which Lord Spencer's administration was guided. When Lord Spencer went to Ireland agrarian outrages had risen to the number of 4,500 a year. When he left Ireland he left it in such a condition that his successors thought themselves justified in governing it without any exceptional powers at all. His success, which was acknowledged by his striking testimony, was obtained by laying done for himself and for those whose served under him two principles, from which during years of stress and temptation we laboured never to swerve, and to which, if ever we lost hold of them, we did our best as soon as possible to return.

The first of these principles was to draw a deep and clear line between politics and crime; to punish, in the words of my friend at Hawick, "house-breakers, moonlighters, murderers, and criminals," but to leave the politicians alone. Over and over again we refused to do what was called "put down" the National League. We were severely taken to task by part of the press and by some Conservative public men, but we never had one single word of remonstrance from Liberal members of Parliament, in the Government or outside it, and it is quite inconceivable now how any such members can vote for a measure which for the first time places it in the power of any Administration to treat Irish politicians as common criminals. Under the 6th and 7th sections the members of any association which, in the opinion of the Lord Lieutenant, disturbs the maintenance of law and order may, at the *fiat* of a Government which can command a majority in both Houses, be punished under the very formidable summary jurisdiction set up by this bill. In the autumn and winter of 1885 the Orange associations raised disturbances of such a serious nature that law and order could be maintained only by armies of 1,200 or 1,400 soldiers and police. There is not the slightest doubt that, if such a condition of things were to recur, under these sections all Orangemen, however eminent, who had taken part in transporting to the scene of action bodies of armed men would be liable, and, if there is any fair play in the world, ought to be liable, to be punished as common criminals. But the Government have effectually provided against this contingency by proposing to enact that the House of Lords may veto the action of the Lord Lieutenant. The full weight of this terrible but one-sided measure is intended to fall, and will fall, upon the politicians of one party alone, and every Liberal who votes for it will be as neglectful of the well-established Liberal doctrine that you can suppress crime, but that you cannot suppress opinion, as he will be unt

continuously and consistently, and which can serve no end except to exasperate that Irish opinion, the satisfaction of which (with due regard for common interests of the United Kingdom) and for the protection of the minority in Ireland itself) can alone settle on just and permanent terms the relation of the two Islands.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN.

TEN YEARS OF EMPIRE.

A BULKY volume might be compiled, says the Melbourne *Age*, on the subject of the unknown possessions of England. It is always with a certain amount of shamefacedness that each successive Government—whatever party may be in power—is brought to confess that new territory has been annexed, or has had protection extended over it. There are always extensive areas in a state of transition, going through the process of conversion from a state of anarchy or semi-barbarism to that of a more peaceful organization as a constituent part or appanage of the British Empire, and information respecting such lands is not to be found in any of the statistical compilations issued by authority. If we turn to the abstract of the colonies and other possessions we find that the list is precisely the same as it was ten years ago, and yet the Empire has grown enormously during that time. Without going so far back, it will be found that since 1880 the British North Borneo charter has been issued; the village of Sheik Othman in the neighbourhood of Aden purchased; British Sherbro extended inland; the coast line between Sierra Leone and Liberia annexed; the New Guinea protectorate proclaimed; Quetta and Pishin declared to be possessions of the Crown, the Zohb valley conquered and brought under Indian control; Berbera, opposite to Aden, occupied, and the whole of the Somali coast, on the Gulf of Aden, round Guardafui to Ras Hafoun, protected and placed under the management of the Indian Government; a protectorate over the town of Warn, and the rivers Forcados, Escardos, and Ramos establishment; this protectorate afterwards extended to the eastward over the two Calabaras to the Rio del Rey and northward to the Binnie; Port Durnford and St. Lucia Bay annexed, and a protectorate over Pondoland declared; a large additional tract of Bruni ceded by the Sultan to the North Borneo Company; Port Hamilton purchased; Bechuanaland proclaimed a Crown colony, and a protectorate established over the territory on its northern boundary; the Maharajah of Johore created Sultan and mediatized, being thus brought within the circle of the native princes of India; the annexation of all Burma proclaimed; the Kermadec Islands annexed; a charter granted to the National African Company, conferring Sovereign rights over the whole course of the Nigger and Binnie, the company at the same time receiving from the Sultan of Sookatoo a trading monopoly; an agreement made with the Boers of the new republic for the partition of Zululand; Vesileland annexed to Cape Colony; and, last of all, the island of Socotra annexed. This is rather a lengthy list of transactions during the brief period of five years. The area of the territories named is not far short of 1,000,000 square miles, and the population is about 20,000,000. Nor do these items exhaust the list that might be made. The Kingdom of Ashanti has been broken up, the stoolat Kumasi having been vacant for two years, and the several chiefs having declared their independence. They will not again acknowledge a central authority unless the English take charge. No formal protectorate has been declared, except as far as the Prah, but circumstances are ripening for an extension of British authority towards the interior. It is not requisite to do anything, the influences now operating being sufficient to bring about the event. The coast of Africa to the south of Morocco is in the hands of a British North African Company, who may reasonably expect a charter in the course of time. An opening into Thibet has been effected through Sikhim, and a mission would have gone thither had it not been superseded by a treaty with China, providing for co-operation. As Lassa is nearer Darjeeling than Pekin the preponderance of Indian influence will follow as a matter of course. A mission has been located at Chitral, in Kafiristan, to the west of Kashmir, and the frontier of India may be expected to reach the Pamir, or Roof of the World. The independence of Nepaul and Bootan is merely nominal. The countries in this second list are, however, only inchoate possessions—chickens in the shell—and must not yet be counted.

MR. LABOUCHERE AND COERCION.

MR. LABOUCHERE, M.P., writing on the Irish Coercion Bill, says: "I do not mince matters. I am of the school of *Qui veut la fin veut les moyens*. If I were a Russian, and if it were clear to me that the only means of fighting despotism in Russia were those pursued by the Nihilists, a Nihilist I should be. If the Government suppresses all legitimate expression of opinion in Ireland, in order to force on that country a Tory policy, and hands over its people to the tender mercies of rack-renting landlords, on the Government be the consequences. At all costs it must be demonstratively proved that Ireland cannot be ruled by coercion, and that the only mode of maintaining law and order there is to make the former the reflex of Irish opinion. If it be necessary, secret societies must replace the Constitutional Associations which the Government is trying to suppress. War must be met by war. If the Government uses the arms of despotism to crush out liberty, the people must reply by the use of those means which oppressed nationalities have ever had at their command, and have ever used in their struggle for their rights. There must be no outrages which are calculated to shock humanity: women, children, and the beasts of the field must be as safe in Ireland as they are in England. The war must, however, be carried on against rack-renting landlords, against evictors, against those mean and contemptible wretches who take evicted farms, and against the agents of despotism. They must be declared to be lepers, and as lepers they must be treated. The blood-and-iron policy of oppression has never yet been successfully resisted with rose-water."

HIGH COURT—MAY 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Judgment.

513-85—Hore C and B—Bai Mancooverbai vs Bai Chatoorbai and others—Little S F and N.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Admiralty Suit.

6-86—Little S F and N—Hajibhoy Lalji and others vs The steam-ship Shastri—Chalk W and S, Part heard.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

428-84—Bicknell and K for paupers—Crustnarao Succaram and another vs. Atmaram Madhowjee—Mirza H K.

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

1-87—Bicknell and K—Maneckbai, widow of the deceased vs Hormusjee Jamsetjee Dustoor, brother of the deceased—Ardaseer H and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

382-84—Ardesir H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jafferson B and D, and Thakurdas D and C.—Part heard.

To speak to the minutes of decree.

202-87—Hore C and B—Bai Mancooverbai vs Nusserwanji H Ghiesta—Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

552-86—J C Cama—Framjee Pallonjee Mistry vs Atmaram Mulchund—Nanu and H.—Part heard.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Lalpoora, sailed last evening for Gall under Captain W. Whittard in ballast.

THE Ship Hannah Landles, will sail to-day for Rotterdam, under Captain D. Nichol. She is laden with a cargo of seeds.

THE s. s. Clan Macdonald, 1,716 tons, Captain W. J. Rule cleared last evening for Marsailles, laden with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Auretta, 1,728 tons, Captain G. W. Read, sailed for Aden and Genoa yesterday. She has a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Ballantine and five children, cabin, and 27 deck passengers.

THE Ship County of Carnarvon, 1,267, Captain Robert Roberts, arrived in Bombay yesterday with 1,882 tons of coals from New Castle (Feb 15). She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.,

THE Ship Esther Roy, 1,533 tons, arrived in Bombay yesterday under Captain Thos. Roy from New York, (Jan. 18); from which Port she has brought down 66,100 cases of kerosine oil for Messrs Volkart Bros.

THE s. s. Star of Victoria, 2,116 tons, Captain J. Smyth, and consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co. brought to Bombay the day before yesterday a cargo of 3,215 tons of coals from Cardiff, having left that Port on the 6th ultimo.

THE R. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ethopia, Captain W. Paterson, sailed last evening for Coast and Calcutta. The following are the names of passengers:—Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, for Colombo; Mr. J. B. Eaton and servant and H.E.P. Andria Anite, for Beypore; Captaia and Mrs. Wicks, for Mangalore; His grace the Bishop of Malinpore and three attendents, for Marma Goa; seven gentlemen and five servants, for Cohin; and 11 deck for Coast and Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

4TH MAY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Australasian	...	.....	A	J. Peerbhoy.
„ Asia	..	.....	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Kashgar	...	.....	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Sutlej	...	.....	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Valcan	..	.....	E	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Beresford	..	.....	F	C. Eduljee.
„ Clan Macdonald	..	.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clancerry	..	.....	H	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Arara	..	.....	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Accomac	...	.....	L	G. Craig & Co.
„ Merthly Hall	..	.....	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Hajeen	..	.....	O	R. Shapoorji.
„ City of Canterbury	..	.....	P	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Nedjid	..	.....	Q	Captain.
„ Huza a	..	.....	O	B. I. S. N. Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
4	Star of Victoria (s)	Smyth	Cardiff, April 6.
	Prodigee Phobas	Hall	Glasgow, March 21.
	Cy. of Carnarven	Roberts	New Castle, Feb. 15.
	Esther Roy (s)	Roy	New York, Jan. 18.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
4	Auretta (s)	Read	Aden and Genoa.
	Akbar (s)	Collin	Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.
	Lalpoora (s)	Whittard	Galle.
	Ethiopia (s)	Paterson	Coast and Calcutta.
	Sunbeam (s)	Bone	Calicut & Beypore.

The following vessels cleared out yesterday:—
Ship Hannah Landles, Nichol, for Rotterdam.
Steamer Clan Macdonald, Rule, for Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Kt. of St. John, for Genoa and Naples.
„ Energia, for Marseilles.
„ Sutlej, for Marseilles, &c.
„ Bangalore, for Aden, Hoodeida and Jeddah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.		
29	Brindisi (s)	Adamson.....London, March 24.
30	Japan (s)	Gardner ....Hong-Kong, April 15.
	Bolan (s)	Campbell ..Liverpool, Jan. 12.

DEPARTURES.

April 29.—Steamers Dalhousie, Basheer and Mirzapore, Ships County of Haddington and Majestic.
April 30.—Steamer Engineer.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.		
29	Asia s	Rangoon.
30	Clan Macdonald s	Calcutta.
May.		
1	Rewa s	Calcutta.
2	Mirzapore s	Calcutta.
	Madura s	London.

DEPARTURES.

April.		
29	Chanda s	Calcutta.
	Narenta s	Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Methley Hall (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, J. Fachiri; 3 country bulls and one cow, Lang Moir and Co.

City of Canterburry (s), 4,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, G. Dwarkadas; 550 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 5,000 cwts wheat, J. C. Bushby and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Asia (s), 50 bales wool, D Merwanji; 14 cases fish bladdars, Farnham and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton, L. Ramdayall.

Kt-of-St. John (s), 250 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; Ld.

FOR NEW YORK.

Asia (s), 50 bales wool, F. Masothy and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Australasian (s), 120 cwts gum, B. Sajeen; 23 bales skins, C. Mamedbhai and Co; 10 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Sutlej (s), 4,000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros.

Peshawer (s), 18 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co; Ld.

FOR HAMBURG.

Peshawer (s), 4 casks ivory, A. Blascheck and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Peveril (s), 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Vulcan (s), 6,000 cwts wheat and 2,000 cwts linseed, J. Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bosphorus (s), 330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 520 cwts myrabolums, Alois Schweiger; 600 cwts linseed, and 400 cwts myrabolums, and 310 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 900 bales cotton, G. Lockhart and Co

Siam (s), 220 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bosphorns (s), 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Waverley (s), 78 cwts wheat, and 2,001 cwts ground nuts, D. Sassoon and Co; 1,500 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts kingelly seed and 2,000 cwts castor seed, John Fachiri.

Energia (s), 10,000 cwts wheat Lang Moir and Co; 1,400 cwts wheat, D. Sala.

Clan Macdonall (s), 375 cwts teel seed, Ralli Bros.

Recta (s), 900 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s), 2,996 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

Kairoa (s), 200 bales cotton, F. Magsotty and Co; 750 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.

Kt-of-St. John (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, W. Bell and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Hajeen (s), 3,000 cwts wheat A. Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Iran (s), 72 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR MESSINA.

East Anglia. (s), 450 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 70 cwts wheat flour, The Bo Flour Mills.

Singapore (s), 6 cases Indian tea, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Iran (s), 6,000 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co; 18 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

Singapore (s), 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Arara (s), 1,000 cwts wheat, L. Dreyfus and Co.

Archimede (s), 8,868 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co; Ld.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt-of-St. George (s), 300 bales cotton, Thos H. Moore and Co; 32 bales kemp, T. Bhaimya and Co; 3,999 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co; 400 cakes cotton, 1,000 cwts rapeseed, and 1,792 cwts wheat, J. C. Bushby and Co; 54 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

Cloncerry (s), 1,940 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 550 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.

Beresford (s), 100 bales cotton, F. Massotty and Co; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kashgar (s), 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Bormida (s) 25 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kashgar (s), 150 bales twist, J. D. Sassoon and Co.

Bormida (s), 150 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida (s), 25 bales twist, V. Khetsee; 50 bales twist Ally Md Karamali; 112 bales twist, H. P. Jootha 75 bales twist, The city of Bo Manufacturing Co; 12 bales twists, The Colaba L and M Co; 100 bales twist S Bejnath, 75 bales twist, The Lakmidas S and W Co.

Kashgar (s), 175 bales cotton and 297 bales twis, C Ebhram; 805 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 23 bales cotton, P Rajaram; 46 bales cotton D P Marker; 100 bales cotton, S Gopiram; 25 bales cotton, B Hunsraj; 175 bales twist, R S Woonwalla; 180 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 25 bales twist S E Sassoon; 75 bales twist J D Sassoon and Co; 655 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist, S Abraham; 100 bales twist, The Cooria S & W Co; 75 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida (s), 18 bales twist The Colaba Land and Mill Co; 150 bales twist N. J. Abhraham and Co; 225 bales twist, E. J. Abhraham and Co; 75 bales twist J. D. Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist E. D. Sasoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 2.

Warden, Capt., Bo. S. Corps., off leave, from Matheran
Shute, Capt., H. C., R. A., on leave, from Hinoli.

MAY 3.

Ternan, Capt., Bo., S. C., on duty from Bhuj.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 4.

Ducat, Col., Bo. R. E., on leave, to Poona.
Marshall, Lt., Bo., R.W. Fus., on duty, to Deolali.
Ternan, Capt., Bo., 14th B. I., on duty, to Asirghur.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, May 5, 1887.

The following extract from District orders is published for information:—

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, May 3, 1887.

No. 792—Privilage leave of absence is granted to the Lieut.-Colonel L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, from 7th May to the 11th June, 1887, both dates inclusive, with permission to proceed beyond Presidency Limits.

By Order,
(Sd.) H. HODGKINSON, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd May, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·746
Temperature of the Air	85·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·2
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	756
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·0
General Directions of Wind*	SW, SSW, SW, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	336

* From midnight to midnight.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANK.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	12,000	500	all	ct.	742½
Bank of Bengal	12,000	500	all	10 do.	941½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	125
Hong-kong and Shang. B. Corporation	41,000	100	all	17½ do.	459-10
National Bank of India	$7,320	$125		5 pct	105rd.
		250			

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.	130	
Badhan, Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	6 p.	155	
Bapty Co. Ld.	525	200	105	nil	100	
Bijan & Bijan's Mills	1,000	60	100	Rs. 20		
Do. New issue	60		37	10-2-8 p.c	12-5	
Bombay Land & Building Co. Ld.	5,000	50	100	2-3 p.	100xd.	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	50	50	50	11 p.c	500xd	
Bombay Saw Mills	60	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	330	
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Limited	1,429	100	100	Rs. 5	112xd.	
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,57	1,50	7 p.c	2,550	
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	630	
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	...	100	
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	...	8	
Dydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	400	...	400	
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	...	...	...	...	...	
Geyer & Co., Ld.	2,000	100	100	Rs. 10	71	
Gokuldas Spg. & Wvg. Co.	500	1 0	40	...	45	
Gwalior Suryashy Associ. Bon	5,00	100	10	Rs. 15	10	
Kalee-Lilloo Gold Mining Co. Limited	42,00	25	25	Rs. 4	10½	
Karrachee Lighterage Co. Ld.	50	250	250	...	250	
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,00	20	17	Rs. 20	334	
Marcks & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	18 p.ct.	102	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	10	100	12 p.c	...	
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	...	85	
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	20	5	5 & 7½	104	
Oriental Loan Association	5,00	20	20	5 p. s.	105	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,50	10	100	Rs. 10	21	
Port Canning Co.	6,00	50	100	Rs. 14	30½	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,00	100	100	...	104	
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,50	10	10	...	80	
Telephone Co. Ld.	12,00	25	10	...	10	
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	50	50	...	1,195	
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,50	10	100	Rs. 15	135	
Western India Fisery Mills	600	125	100	nil.	63	
W. M. Mody & Co.	800	60	200	...	175	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,393	1,00	993	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	425
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	97
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	200	500	...	325
Allia n Cotton Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	560
Bellasis S. & W. Co. Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 25	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co. Ld.	993	500	500	Rs. 30	355
Bombay United	933	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	320
Borar Mfg. Co. Ld.	2,75	100	93	...	105
Central India S. & W Company	2,00	50	50	Rs. 25	780
New issue	3,000	185	...	Rs. 12½	175
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,00	700	700	Rs. 174	640
Connaught Mills	800	500	50	Rs. 75	575
Coorla Mills	1,33	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	570
City of Bombay Share	500	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	760
Dhon Mills	1,50	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	930
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,50	57	51	Rs. 2	650
Framji Petit Mfg. Co	1,35	1,00	1,00	Rs. 40	610
Hamilton Mills	2,00	57	51	...	157
Hindustan Mills	1,03	1,00	1,00	33	775
Hinguncha t Mill Co. Ld	70	5	all	8½ p.c	730
Hydrabad Spinning & Manufacturing Co.	70	1,00	50	Rs. 32	815
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,00	Rs. 25	435
Indian Manfg. Co. Ld.	563	1,00	50	Rs. 5	1,300
James Greaves Mills	100	200	1,00	Rs. 2	97
Jaffar Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	5	5	12-5-	401
Jewraz Bhaliao	1,30	1,00	50	Rs. 5	1,025
Khandesh	75	1,00	1,07	Rs. 30	800
Khatau Makanjee Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ld.	1,00	1,00	1,00	Rs. 3	755
Leopold S. Bicochino & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,60	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	129
Madras United	600	1,00	1,00	Rs. 12	2,675
Mahalukshmi	650	1,00	1,00	...	530
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,00	1,00	Rs. 5	1,240
Mansoon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	Rs. 6	170xd
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,00	Rs. 70	1,310
Mahaboobshai Mills	2,400	100	...	9 p.c.	785
National Spinning	60	1,00	1,00	...	455
Naigaum Cotton Clean	600	1,00	100	...	60
Nissa Co. Ld.	600	1,00	1,00	...	520
Narayan Cotton Mills	1,40	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	735
New Great Eastern	5,72	62	625	Rs. 15	525
Oriental Spg. & Mfg. Co.	...	...	25	25? Rs. 6½	130
People of India S. & W Company	2,00	500	50	...	65
Peninsular Wale Spinning Company	60	1,00	1,00	Rs. 8½	630
Queen Spinning	60	1,00	50	Rs. 5½	800
Rajpoora	1,40	1,00	100	...	1,000
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,60	1,00	1,00	...	1,000
Sassoon and Allianc	1,71	500	80	Rs.	380
Shamsher Mills Co. Ld.	1,00	1,00	1,00	Rs. 35	1,180
Sholapore Mills	60	1,00	1,00	...	640
Soonderdas	1,00	50	50	Rs. 12½	200
Southern India Spinning & W. Co. Ld.	1,21	250	25	...	235
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	60	1,00	1,00	Rs. 30	450
Victoria Mills	1,30	1,00	1,00	Rs. 0	840
Western India S. & M Company			1,00	Rs. 40	990
Lakshmi S. & W. Co.					

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	500	1,00	Rs. 70	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	111	5,00	Rs. 50	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	5,000	Rs. 40	1,025

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	...	£100	...	£116
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£100	...	£161

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Co	200	1,00	1,00	4	1,000
Albert Gaining Co.	10	50	500	Rs.	125
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,14	1,10	Rs. 100	800
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	40	40	Rs. 20	225
Bellary	627	1,000	1,00	Rs. 20	410xd
Broach Cawasjee & Co., Ld.	0	200	33	Rs. 10	137
Bymooy Cotton Press.	10	125	125	Rs. 11	105
Dijlaha Press Co.	0	1,00	1,33	Rs. 67	563
Dhollera F. & G. Co.	0	300	233	...	117
East India Press Co.	0	500	1,00	Rs. 15	1,315
Fort Press Co.	150	2,00	2,50	Rs. 62	1,300
French Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 30	585
Harvey & Sabapathy Co. Ld.	450	500	50	Rs. 45	40½
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 15	310
Manaar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	235
Marcantile Press	1,500	125	125	...	90
Mussil Co.	2,125	400	40	Rs. 55	410
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,200	500	50	Rs. 60	547½
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	...	110
Prince of W. Press	950	607	100	Rs. 3	375
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld. (Bellary)	80	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	197	1,00	75	Rs. 17	165
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	193	1,00	1,00	Rs. 12	1220
Stevenson Press Co.	331	500	50	Rs. 7	500
Volkart Press Co.	451	1,00	1,00	Rs. 20	560

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1887.

JOINT STOCK SHARES

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs.	96 11
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1885)	„	99 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	„	100 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	„	100 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)		

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902)	Rs.	100 0

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1888)	Rs.	101 12
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1892)	„	102 0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1896)	„	102 4
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1900)	„	102 8

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7	Per Cent. 1885 (1891) Alipore Coal	...103	0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Arakio	Nomi.	
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton	...102	0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press	...103	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry.	...103	0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1895) Do. do.	... 98	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton	... 98	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1895) Eastern Cachar Tea	97	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Fort Gloster Jute	103	0
8	Per Cent. ... Goosery Jute Mills	100	0
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Hooghly Mills	...102	0
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Howrah Mills	...103	0
6	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) do. (New issue)	...101	0
7	Per Cent. 1884 (1899) Inland Flotilla	...106	0
7	Per Cent. 1886 (1890) India General	...103	0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kurseong Dgl. Tea	103	0
8	P. Ct. 1887 (1890-92) Ranoogunge Coal	103	0
10	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapaicti Tea	...103	0
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1874) Selim Tea	...103	0
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah	...104	0
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895) Titaghur Paper Mills	105	0

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(*7th April* 1887.)

Rate of interest for on demand loans ... 9 per cent.

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent. of 1881	...	95	0
5½	Per Cent. of 1886	...	103	8

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5	Per Cent. of 1891 (1912)	Rs.	100 0 Nomi.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1865 (1885)	...	Paid off
6	Per Cent. of 1866 (1886)	...	Paid off
6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	...	100 4
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1893)	...	102 8
5	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891)	...	103 0
5	Per Cent. of 1873 (1908)	...	99 12
5	Per Cent. of 1884-5 (1903)	...	99 12
4	Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915)	...	100 0
5	Per Cent. of 1886-7 (1916)	...	100 8
5½	Per Cent. of 1892 (1902)	...	94 12

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	Year's Divd.	Quotations Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct

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7 „	23/	17/6	17/
10 „	24/	18/6	18/
13 „	26/	19/6	19/
14 „	25/	19/6	19/
16 „	30/	20/6	20/

Per gross, nett Cash, f.o.b. Cases extra.

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☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the his sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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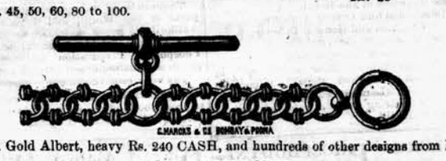

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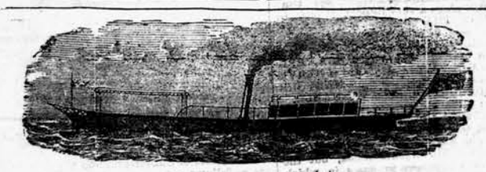

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